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FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH FOR FOREIGNERS

IN EVENING SCHOOLS

FREDERICK HOUGHTON

+.500.25

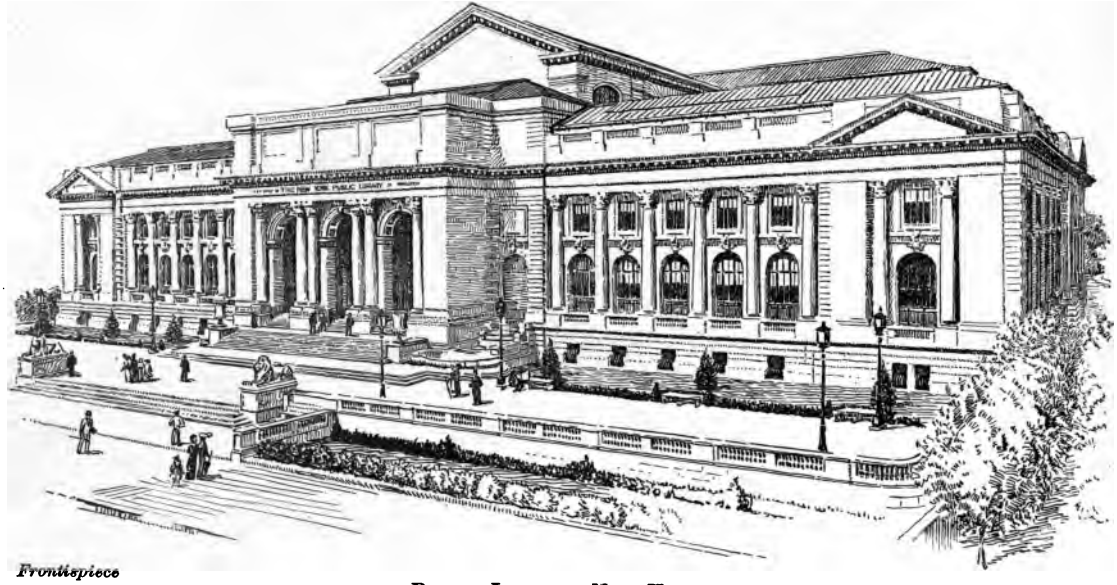


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FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH FOR FOREIGNERS IN EVENING SCHOOLS

BY

FREDERICK HOUGHTON, Sc.M.

PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER 7

BUFFALO, N.Y.



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HOUGHTON'S FIRST LESSONS.

E-P 2

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

The following suggestions based upon experience may be of use to teachers:

New Words. — It is intended that the meanings of many of the words used in the text be developed, if nouns, by having before the class the objects named, or if verbs or prepositions, by action or gesture. For instance, the meaning of *basin, quart, hat, map,* and similar words should be developed by reference to these objects before the class; and in reading lessons when a pupil asks, "What is this?" he should hold or touch the object asked about. Such adjectives as *full, empty, wide,* and *long* can best be explained in connection with the measures. The teacher can most readily explain such verbs as *walk, carry, measure, wash,* etc., by performing before the class the actions indicated. The relations *in, on, under, near, by,* etc., can readily be taught by gesture.

At the end of the text will be found a list of words, not readily explained otherwise, translated into German, Polish, Italian, and Yiddish. After the meanings of all new words in a lesson have been explained, the pupil should write the words, and their meanings, in his own language, in a book kept especially for that purpose.

Oral Lessons. — Proficiency in English can be attained only through the constant use of English speech. To learn to speak and understand English a pupil must use English words in speech and he must hear English spoken. It is necessary, therefore, that the teacher use over and over again, in every possible combination, every new word in each lesson; and in order that every pupil may use

the words the greatest number of times possible, it is recommended that these oral exercises take the form of questions which will require the use in answer of these words in complete statements. Too much time can hardly be given to oral exercises of this kind.

The "Reading Lessons for Two Pupils" occurring throughout the book are designed to follow such oral exercises; and immediately before these lessons the questions in them, which are to be read by a pupil, should be asked by the teacher as an oral exercise.

Action Lessons. — Facility in English is possible only when the pupil thinks in English. It is natural for a pupil to translate any English expression into his own language and, if an answer be required, to translate his thought back into English. To avoid this as much as possible, much oral work should be given in the form of action lessons, in which the teacher should use familiar words in short commands which are to be obeyed instantly by pupils. Promptness in carrying out such orders as, "Shut the door," "Tell me the time, please," "Open two windows," demands that the pupil think in English. Throughout the text are many such action lessons, in which the commands are to be given by pupils, but these should be supplemented by, and in every case preceded by, oral lessons of the same kind, in which the teacher uses not only the new words of the lesson but the familiar words learned in previous lessons.

Reading and Action Lessons for Four Pupils. — These exercises, useful for giving practice in some of our English idioms, should be preceded, as in other action lessons, by similar, or identical, oral lessons, in which the teacher gives the orders and asks the questions. In the reading, however, one pupil is to give the order, one is to perform the action, one is to ask, and one to answer the questions. The actions indicated should in every case be performed.

Phonics. — The lessons provided may be supplemented by drill on the sounds especially difficult for the class, such as, *ch*, *wh*, *th*, soft *g*, short *a*, short *e*, etc. In the very first lesson the teacher should go over the alphabet, sounding every letter distinctly and pointing out difficulties. The alphabet with the corresponding sounds in the pupils' own language should be written in the book reserved for vocabulary.

After sounding the words on the phonic lists they might with profit be spelled orally from the book, but not necessarily memorized.

Written Lessons. — It is advisable to keep a separate book in which are to be written correctly all spelling lessons, letters, bills, checks, compositions, and geography work. The letters, bills, and checks should be written and rewritten until their forms are fixed.

Geography Lessons. — These are designed not only as motives for lessons in English, but to give to the pupils some idea of our country, its size and aspect, its industries and products, its people and government. Owing to the limited vocabulary at the command of the pupil, these must of necessity be simple and incomplete, and should be supplemented by lectures or short talks. To give the pupils opportunity to hear good English speech, such a talk should be given in simple English, but as it proceeds it should be interpreted into the language of the class, and further explained, when possible, by pictures.

Supplemental Work. — The pupils should be taught to find the want columns and the advertisements in the newspapers. They should be taught to sing a few of our national songs. They should know how to find words in a dictionary. Any instruction in the laws or ordinances of their community is very welcome to all foreigners, who have little opportunity to learn about such things.

THE ALPHABET

A	a			N	n		
B	b			O	o		
C	c			P	p		
D	d			Q	q		
E	e			R	r		
F	f			S	s		
G	g			T	t		
H	h			U	u		
I	i			V	v		
J	j			W	w		
K	k			X	x		
L	l			Y	y		
M	m			Z	z		

FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH

LESSON 1

THE NUMBERS

1 one	6 six
2 two	7 seven
3 three	8 eight
4 four	9 nine
5 five	10 ten

THE ALPHABET

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

NEW WORDS

hand	finger
hands	fingers

ACTION LESSON

Count your fingers.

LESSON 2

1 one	6 six	11 eleven
2 two	7 seven	12 twelve
3 three	8 eight	13 thirteen
4 four	9 nine	14 fourteen
5 five	10 ten	15 fifteen

THE ALPHABET

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

NEW WORDS

hand	finger	man	book
hands	fingers	men	books

ACTION LESSON

Count your fingers.
Count the men in this room.
Count the books on this desk.

LESSON 3

THE NUMBERS

11 eleven	16 sixteen
12 twelve	17 seventeen
13 thirteen	18 eighteen
14 fourteen	19 nineteen
15 fifteen	20 twenty

NEW WORDS

hand	hands	finger	fingers
man	men	book	books
pencil	pencils	I have	

ACTION LESSON

Count your fingers.
Count your hands.
Count the men in this room.
Count the books on this desk.

READING LESSON

I have two hands.
I have ten fingers.
I have one pencil.
I have two books.

LESSON 4

THE NUMBERS

11 eleven	16 sixteen	21 twenty-one
12 twelve	17 seventeen	22 twenty-two
13 thirteen	18 eighteen	23 twenty-three
14 fourteen	19 nineteen	24 twenty-four
15 fifteen	20 twenty	25 twenty-five

NEW WORDS

pencil	I have	How many?	I
pencils	you	on	have

READING LESSON

How many hands have you?
I have two hands.
How many fingers have you?
I have ten fingers.
How many pencils have you?
I have one pencil.
How many books have you?
I have two books.
How many fingers have you on one hand?
I have five fingers on one hand.
How many fingers have you on two hands?
I have ten fingers on two hands.

I have one pencil.
I have two books.

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS

an	man
ban	pan
can	ran
fan	tan

A a, Aa.

LESSON 5

THE NUMBERS

20 twenty	26 twenty-six
21 twenty-one	27 twenty-seven
22 twenty-two	28 twenty-eight
23 twenty-three	29 twenty-nine
24 twenty-four	30 thirty
25 twenty-five	

NEW WORDS

chair	this	what
table	is	What is this?
desk	a	This is

READING LESSON

What is this?
This is a chair.
What is this?
This is a table.
What is this?
This is a desk.

What is this?
This is a hand.
What is this?
This is a finger.
What is this?
This is a pencil.
This is a book. This is a desk. This is a table.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS AND SPELLING LESSON

at	pat
bat	rat
cat	sat
fat	vat
hat	mat

(The next lesson requires six coins.)

LESSON 6

THE NUMBERS

30 thirty	36 thirty-six
31 thirty-one	37 thirty-seven
32 thirty-two	38 thirty-eight
33 thirty-three	39 thirty-nine
34 thirty-four	40 forty
35 thirty-five	

NEW WORDS

cent	quarter	on
nickel	half dollar	my
dime	dollar	

READING LESSON

What is this? This is a cent.
What is this? This is a nickel.
What is this? This is a dime.
What is this? This is a quarter.
What is this? This is a half dollar.
What is this? This is a dollar.

This is a dollar. This is my dollar. My dollar is on my desk.

This is a quarter. This is my quarter. My quarter is in my hand.

This is a nickel. My nickel is on my desk. This is my nickel.

This is a cent. This is my cent. My cent is on the desk.

This is a dime. I have a dime. My dime is in my hand.

This is my book. My book is on my desk.
This is my pencil. My pencil is on my desk.
My hand is on my desk. My hand is on my book.
I have a cent. My cent is on my desk.
I have a nickel. My nickel is on my desk.
I have a quarter on this desk.
I have a dollar on my book.
I have a half dollar in my hand.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS AND SPELLING LESSON

ad	fad	mad
bad	gad	pad
cad	had	sad
dad	lad	shad

LESSON 7

THE NUMBERS

40 forty	46 forty-six
41 forty-one	47 forty-seven
42 forty-two	48 forty-eight
43 forty-three	49 forty-nine
44 forty-four	50 fifty
45 forty-five	

NEW WORDS

are	There are	How many?
there	are there	in
make		

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

1. How many hands have you?
2. I have two hands.
1. How many fingers have you?
2. I have ten fingers.
1. How many fingers have you on one hand?
2. I have five fingers on one hand.
1. How many fingers have you on two hands?
2. I have ten fingers on two hands.
1. How many cents are there in a nickel?
2. There are five cents in a nickel.
1. How many cents are there in two nickels?
2. There are ten cents in two nickels.
1. How many cents are there in three nickels?
2. There are fifteen cents in three nickels.
1. How many cents are there in a quarter?
2. There are twenty-five cents in a quarter.

1. How many cents are there in a half dollar?
2. There are fifty cents in a half dollar.
1. How many nickels are there in one dollar?
2. There are twenty nickels in one dollar.
1. How many quarters are there in a dollar?
2. There are four quarters in a dollar.
1. How many quarters are there in a half dollar?
2. There are two quarters in a half dollar.
1. How many half dollars are there in a dollar?
2. There are two half dollars in a dollar.

READING LESSON

There are five cents in a nickel. Five nickels make one quarter. Four quarters make one dollar.

There is a quarter on my desk. It is my quarter. My quarter is on my desk.

I have a nickel on my desk. This nickel is in my hand.

I have two books and a pencil. The pencil is in my hand. One book is on my desk. One book is in my hand.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS AND SPELLING LESSON

ag	nag	flag
bag	rag	brag
fag	sag	snag
gag	tag	drag
hag	wag	stag

(The next lesson requires a large flag.)

LESSON 8

THE UNITED STATES FLAG

United States	stripe	white	states
flag	stripes	blue	state
star	stars	red	color
	colors		

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

1. What is this?
2. This is a flag.
1. What flag is this?
2. This is the United States flag.
1. What are on the flag?
2. Stars and stripes are on the flag.
1. What colors are on the flag?
2. Red, white, and blue are on the flag.
1. What color are the stars?
2. The stars are white.
1. What colors are the stripes?
2. The stripes are red and white.
1. How many stripes are there?
2. There are thirteen stripes on the flag.
1. How many red stripes are there?
2. There are seven red stripes on the flag.
1. How many white stripes are there?
2. There are six white stripes on the flag.
1. How many stars are there on the flag?
2. There are forty-six stars on the flag.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Put your hand on the flag.
Put your finger on a star.
Put your finger on a red stripe.
Put your finger on a white stripe.

READING LESSON

This is the flag of the United States. Its colors are red, white, and blue. There are stars and stripes on this flag. There are forty-six stars. There are forty-six states in the United States. Each state has one star on the flag. There are thirteen stripes, seven red stripes, and six white stripes.

"Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue."

"I love the flag,
The dear, old flag,
The Red, the White, the Blue."

LESSON 9

THE NUMBERS

50 fifty	80 eighty
60 sixty	90 ninety
70 seventy	100 one hundred

NEW WORDS

copper	is made of
silver	that
wood	

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

1. What is this?
2. This is a cent.
1. What is this cent made of?
2. That cent is made of copper.
1. What is this?
2. That is a quarter.
1. What is this quarter made of?
2. That quarter is made of silver.
1. What is a half dollar made of?
2. A half dollar is made of silver.
1. What is a dollar made of?
2. A dollar is made of silver.
1. What is this chair made of?
2. That chair is made of wood.
1. What is this table made of?
2. That table is made of wood.
1. What is your desk made of?
2. My desk is made of wood.
1. How many cents are there in one dollar?
2. There are one hundred cents in one dollar.
1. How many cents are there in three quarters?
2. There are seventy-five cents in three quarters.
1. How many cents are there in three quarters and two nickels?
2. In three quarters and two nickels there are eighty-five cents.
1. How many cents are there in two quarters and three nickels?
2. In two quarters and three nickels there are sixty-five cents.

1. How many cents are there in one quarter and four nickels?

2. In one quarter and four nickels there are forty-five cents.

READING LESSON

The chair and the table are made of wood. My desk is made of wood. My pencil is made of wood.

This dollar is made of silver. The half dollar, the quarter, and the ten-cent piece are made of silver. The cent is made of copper.

Silver is white. Copper is red.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS AND SPELLING LESSON

ap	snap
cap	rap
flap	trap
gap	strap
lap	sap
slap	tap
map	nap

LESSON 10

100 one hundred	106 one hundred six
101 one hundred one	107 one hundred seven
102 one hundred two	108 one hundred eight
103 one hundred three	109 one hundred nine
104 one hundred four	110 one hundred ten
105 one hundred five	

NEW WORDS

put	your
on	in
under	$ dollar

NUMBER LESSON

Read these numbers:

$15; $25; $34; $41; $58; $63; $75; $82; $110; $105.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

(One to read, one to do.)

Put your hand on your desk.
Put one hand on a book.
Put two hands on your desk.
Put your book under your desk.
Put your pencil under your desk.
Put your pencil on your desk.
Put your book on this table.
Put your pencil on this table.
Put your pencil into your book.
Put your two hands under your desk.
Put four books on this chair.
Put seven books on this desk.
Put six books under the table.

READING LESSON

I put my hand on this desk.
I put my book on my desk.
I put my hands under my desk.

I put four books on the chair.
I put seven books on this desk.
I put six books under this table.

PHONICS AND SPELLING

(ack)	rack
back	track
hack	sack
jack	tack
lack	staçk
slack	whack
pack	crack
	clack

LESSON 11

THE NUMBERS

100 one hundred	160 one hundred sixty
110 one hundred ten	170 one hundred seventy
120 one hundred twenty	180 one hundred eighty
130 one hundred thirty	190 one hundred ninety
140 one hundred forty	200 two hundred
150 one hundred fifty	

NEW WORDS

right	down
left	and
hold	put
hold up	put down
up	side

NUMBER LESSON

Read these numbers:

$1.25; $2.35; $3.75; $4.45; $5.95; $6.15; $7.85; $11.35; $25.87.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Put your right hand on your desk.
Put your left hand on your desk.
Put your left hand under your book.
Put your right hand under your desk.
Hold up your right hand. Hold up your left hand.
Hold up three fingers.
Hold up two fingers on your right hand.
Hold up four fingers on your left hand.
Hold up your right hand. Put down your right hand.
Hold up your left hand.
Put down your left hand.
Hold up your book. Hold up your pencil. Put down your book and your pencil.
Put your hand on the right side of your desk.
Put your hand on the left side of your desk.
Put your book on the right side of your desk.

PHONICS AND SPELLING LESSON

and	than
hand	three
band	there
land	thirteen
sand	thirty
stand	this
grand	that

LESSON 12

NUMBER LESSON

100 one hundred	600 six hundred
200 two hundred	700 seven hundred
300 three hundred	800 eight hundred
400 four hundred	900 nine hundred
500 five hundred	1000 ten hundred, or one thousand

Read these numbers:

$1.34; $2.31; $3.63; $4.53; $5.64; $6.37; $7.51; $8.45; $.25; $.32; $.55; $.75; $.85; $.10; $.09; $.05; $.02.

NEW WORDS

is made of	the
wood	what
iron	window
glass	silver
door	copper
knife	steel

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

1. What is this?
2. That is a door.
1. What is the door made of?
2. The door is made of wood.
1. What is this?
2. That is a window.
1. What is this window made of?
2. That window is made of glass and wood.

1. What is this?
2. That is your knife.
1. What is my knife made of?
2. Your knife is made of steel.
1. What is your desk made of?
2. My desk is made of wood and iron.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Put your hand on the door.
Put your hand on the window.
Put your knife on the desk.
Put your hand on glass.
Put your hand on iron.
Put your hand on the iron in your desk.
Put your hand on the iron in the door.

READING LESSON

That is a door. This is a window. The door, the table, and the chair are made of wood. The window is made of wood and glass. This desk is made of wood and iron. My knife is made of steel.

A dollar is made of silver. Silver is white. There are one hundred cents in a dollar. There are fifty cents in a half dollar. Four quarters make one dollar.

A cent is made of copper. Five cents make one nickel. Twenty-five cents make one quarter. One hundred cents make one dollar. Copper is red.

SPELLING LESSON

and	man
hand	men
hands	have

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING LESSON

en	ken	tend	lend
men	pen	spend	wend
fen	then	rend	bend
den	ten	send	tent

LESSON 13

NUMBER LESSON

1000 one thousand
1100 one thousand one hundred, or eleven hundred
1200 one thousand two hundred, or twelve hundred
1300 one thousand three hundred, or thirteen hundred
1400 one thousand four hundred, or fourteen hundred
1500 one thousand five hundred, or fifteen hundred
1600 one thousand six hundred, or sixteen hundred
1700 one thousand seven hundred, or seventeen hundred
1800 one thousand eight hundred, or eighteen hundred
1900 one thousand nine hundred, or nineteen hundred
2000 two thousand

Read these numbers:

1869; 1898; 1907; 1908; 1906; 1902; 1901; 1892; 1492; 1607; 1621; 1776; 1789; 1909.

NEW WORDS

open	sit
shut	stand
at	near
walk	

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Open one window.
Open the door.
Open your book.
Open your knife.
Shut the door.
Shut the window.
Shut your book.
Open two windows.
Shut the windows.
Stand up. Sit down.
Stand at the right side of your desk.
Walk to the door. Walk to your seat. Sit down.
Stand at the left side of your desk. Walk to the door. Open the door. Walk to your desk. Sit down.
Stand at the right side of your desk. Walk to the door and shut it. Walk to your desk. Sit down.
Stand at the right side of your desk. Walk to the window and open it. Shut the window and walk to your desk. Sit down.
Put this chair near the door.
Stand this chair near the window.
Walk to the window and sit down in the chair.

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING

(est)	pest	west
best	quest	crest
lest	rest	test
nest	rested	tested

(The next lesson requires a clock and a watch to be used for learning to tell time.)

LESSON 14

clock	hour	past
watch	minutes	to
time	minute	it
What time is it?		now

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is this?
This is a watch.
What is this?
That is a clock.
What is this watch made of?
It is made of silver.
What is this clock made of?
It is made of glass and wood and brass.
Put your finger on the brass.
What time is it? It is ..... o'clock.
How many minutes are there in one hour?
There are sixty minutes in one hour.
How many minutes are there in two hours?
In two hours there are one hundred twenty minutes.
How many minutes are there in three hours?
In three hours there are one hundred eighty minutes.
What time is it now?
Now it is ..... o'clock.

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

is	it	time
clock	shut	open
wood	the	

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING

(ed)	red	(eg)	(et)	
bed	wed	beg	bet	pet
fed	shed	leg	get	set
led	sled	peg	jet	wet
Ned			let	whet
			met	

LESSON 15

(A clock dial is needed for this lesson.)

hour	minutes
past	now
tell	tells
What time is it?	o'clock

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What tells the time?
A clock and a watch tell the time.
What is this?
That is a clock.
What is this?
That is a watch.
How many minutes are there in one hour?
There are sixty minutes in an hour.
How many minutes are there in a half hour?
There are thirty minutes in a half hour.
How many minutes are there in a quarter of an hour?
In a quarter of an hour there are fifteen minutes.
What time is it?

It is fifteen minutes past eight. It is a quarter pas eight o'clock.

What time is it now?

It is half past eight o'clock.

Now what time is it?

Now it is a quarter to nine o'clock.

Tell me the time now.

It is now ten minutes to nine o'clock.

Now what time is it?

Now it is ten minutes after nine o'clock.

PHONICS

(eck)	(em)	in
beck	gem	bin
check	hem	din
deck	stem	chin
neck		pin
peck		spin

LESSON 16

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

day	week	to-day
first	Sunday	to-morrow
second	Monday	yesterday
third	Tuesday	
fourth	Wednesday	
fifth	Thursday	
sixth	Friday	
seventh	Saturday	

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

How many days are there in one week?
There are seven days in a week.
What is the first day of the week?
Sunday is the first day of the week.
What is the second day of the week?
The second day is called Monday.
What is the third day of the week?
Tuesday is the third day.
What are the fourth and fifth days?
The fourth day is Wednesday and the fifth day is Thursday.
What are the sixth and seventh days?
The sixth day is Friday and the seventh is Saturday.
What day is this?
This is .....
What day was yesterday?
Yesterday was .....
What day will to-morrow be?
To-morrow will be .....
What time is it?
It is ..... o'clock.

"How many days has baby to play?
Saturday, Sunday, Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
Saturday, Sunday, Monday."

"Time is money."
"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

at	day	week
sit	stand	up
side	first	down

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING

ell	it	(ing)	cat
bell	bit	ding	can
cell	fit	ring	cap
dell	hit	sing	cad
fell	lit	wing	cape
sell	sit	thing	car
well	slit	string	cake
shell		ringing	
quell		singing	
swell		sitting	

LESSON 17

THE PROGRESSIVE FORM OF THE VERB

(The progressive form is difficult for most foreigners. Too much oral drill cannot be given.)

NEW WORDS

do	I	you	he
open	shut	sit	stand
opening	shutting	sitting	standing

I am	Am I?
You are	Are you?
He is	Is he?
I am sitting.	I am standing.

You are sitting. You are standing.
He is sitting. He is standing.
What am I doing?
What are you doing?
What is he doing?

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR FOUR PUPILS

(Three to read, one to do.)

(First pupil) 1. Stand near your desk.
(Second pupil) 2. What is he doing?
(Third pupil) 3. He is standing near his desk.
1. Sit in this chair.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is sitting in this chair.
1. Walk to the door.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is walking to the door.
1. Open the door.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is opening the door.
1. Sit at your desk.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is sitting at his desk.
1. Stand near this table.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is standing near that table.
1. Hold up your right hand.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is holding up his right hand.
1. Put your hand on your desk.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is putting his hand on his desk.

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING LESSON

(ill)	mill	will	(ch)
bill	pill	grill	chaff
dill	quill	spill	chap
fill	rill	chill	chess
gill	sill	drill	chin
hill	till	frill	chid
kill	still		chat
			chain
			chip

LESSON 18

THE PROGRESSIVE FORM

NEW WORDS

name	live	school
at	in	English
come	street	learn
		work

I am working.	We are working.
You are working.	You are working.
He is working.	They are working.

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is your name?
My name is .....
Where do you live?
I live at number ..... Street.
Where do you work?
I am working at the Steel Plant.
Where is the Steel Plant?
It is on Mill Street.

How many days a week do you work?
I work six days a week.
Where do these men work?
They are working at the Steel Plant.
Where do they live?
They are living on Elk Street.
How many times do you come to school in a week?
I am coming to school three times in a week.
What do you learn in school?
I am learning English.
Are you coming to school to-morrow?
No, school is not open to-morrow night.
How do you come to school?
I walk.

WRITTEN LESSON

Open your books and write these sentences in them:
My name is .....
I live on ..... Street.
I live at number ..... Street.
I work on ..... Street.
I come to school ..... times a week.
This school is on ..... Street.

READING LESSON

This is my desk. It is made of wood and iron. This is wood, and this is iron. I am sitting at my desk now. I put my books and my pencil on my desk. I write on my desk.

That is a door. It is made of wood. It is open now. There are ..... doors in this room. There are ..... windows.

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

he	you
we	they
live	work
living	working

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING LESSON

(ick)	stick	drill	drip
Dick	wick	dram	drag
chick	quick	day	
	trick	dray	
		do	

LESSON 19

(NOTE. — "America" should be read slowly and distinctly by the teacher, then in concert several times by the class, then by individual pupils, and finally sung.)

NEW WORDS

song	play	every one	is called
sing	every	national	hear

There are three songs that every one should know. They are "America," "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Old Folks at Home."

The song in this lesson is called "America." It is the national song of the United States. Every one should learn to sing it. When we hear it sung or played, we stand up.

AMERICA

1

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.



2

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free, —
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

3

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet Freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break, —
The sound prolong.

4

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,

To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

— Written by S. F. SMITH.

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a yardstick and a foot rule.)

LESSON 20

NEW WORDS

yard	long	wall
foot	wide	floor
feet	high	pane
inch	measure	
inches	yardstick	foot rule

12 inches make one foot.
3 feet make one yard.
36 inches make one yard.
The yardstick is 36 inches long.
The foot rule is 12 inches long.

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

How long is your desk?
My desk is ..... inches long.
How wide is your desk?
My desk is ..... inches wide.
How long is your book?
My book is ..... inches long.

How wide is your book?
My book is ..... inches wide.
How long is this table?
That table is ..... feet long.
How wide is that door?
That door is ..... feet and ..... inches wide.
How high is that door?
That door is ..... feet and ..... inches high.
Measure your desk.
My desk is ..... inches long and ..... inches wide.
Measure your book.
My book is ..... inches long and ..... inches wide.
Measure that window pane.
That window pane is ..... inches long and ..... inches wide.
Measure the door.
The door is ..... long and ..... wide.
Measure the wall.
That wall is ..... long.
Measure the floor.
The floor is ..... long and ..... wide.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR FOUR PUPILS

1. Measure the door.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is measuring the door.
1. Measure your book.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is measuring his book.

1. Measure the window pane.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is measuring the window pane.

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

foot	inch	long
feet	inches	wide
yard	pane	high

LESSON 21

NEW WORDS

long	high	board
longer	higher	pine
wide	tall	oak
wider	taller	tree
than	lumber	trees

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

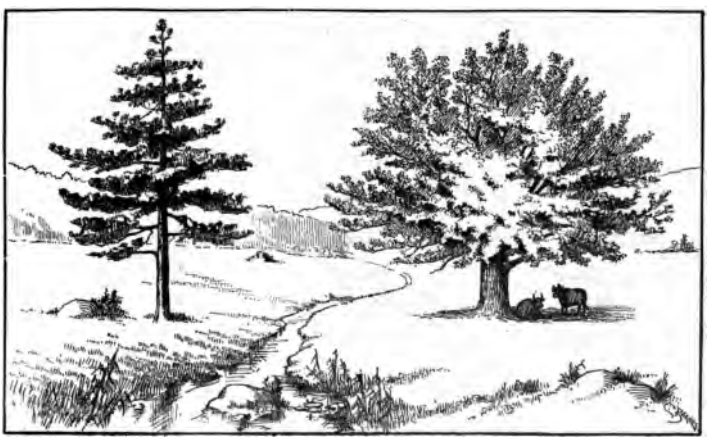
Measure this table.
Measure this chair.
Measure this board.
Measure that door.
Measure the window.
Measure a pane of glass in the window.
Put your hand on a board.
Put your hand on a pine board.
Put your hand on an oak board.
Put your finger on the picture of a tree.

READING LESSON

My hand is six inches long. My desk is longer than my hand. The table is longer than my desk. The wall is longer than the table.

My hand is four inches wide. My book is wider than my hand. The chair is wider than my book. The floor is wider than the chair.

I am 5 feet 10 inches tall. I am taller than a boy. A tree is taller than I am.



A Pine Tree and an Oak Tree

Boards are made of wood. They are made of trees. Pine boards are made of pine trees and oak boards are made of oak trees. We call boards "lumber." We have pine lumber and oak lumber. The floor, the walls, the doors, and the windows are made of pine lumber. Tables and desks are made of oak lumber.

Open your books and write in them the answers to these questions:

1. What is a window made of?
2. What is a door made of?
3. What is a floor made of?
4. What is a chair made of?
5. How tall are you?

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

wood	wall
door	wide
floor	pine
than	long
glass	high

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING LESSON

✓ on	(ot)	(ock)	fan	gad
con	cot	dock	fat	get
fond	slot	flock	fed	gold
pond	plot	stocking	frill	fag
contest	knot	rocket	Philip	gag

(The next lesson requires a hammer, a saw, a hand ax, a piece of board, and a nail.)

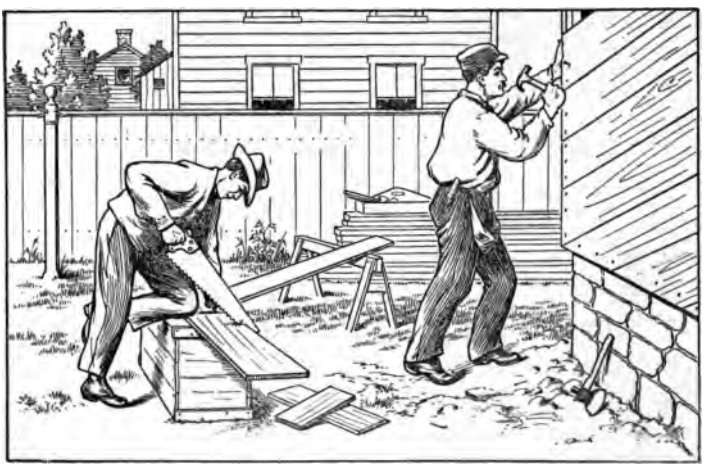
LESSON 22

NEW WORDS

carpenter	ax	hammer
builds	saw	nails
house	cut	drive
houses	cuts	drives
boards	steel	iron

THE CARPENTER

What is this?
That is a hammer.
What is this hammer made of?
It is made of steel and wood.
Who uses a hammer?
A carpenter uses a hammer.



CARPENTERS AT WORK

What does a carpenter do with a hammer?
A carpenter drives nails with a hammer.
What is this?
This is a saw.
What is this saw made of?
It is made of steel.
Who uses a saw?
A carpenter uses a saw.
What does a carpenter do with a saw?

He cuts boards with a saw.
What is this?
That is an ax.
What does a carpenter do with an ax?
He cuts wood with an ax.
What tools does a carpenter use?
He uses a hammer, a saw, and an ax.
What does a carpenter do?
A carpenter builds houses.
What does he build houses of?
He builds them of wood.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR FOUR PUPILS

1. Take this hammer in your right hand and this nail in your left hand.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is holding a hammer and a nail in his hands.
1. Drive the nail into that board.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is driving a nail into that board.
1. Pull out the nail.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is pulling the nail out of the board.
1. Take the saw in your right hand.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is holding the saw in his right hand.
1. Saw off a piece of board six inches long.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is sawing the board.
1. Split the six-inch piece into three pieces.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is splitting the wood with the ax.

READING LESSON

The carpenter builds houses. The houses are made of lumber. He cuts the boards with his saw and his ax and fastens the boards with nails. He drives the nails into the wood with his hammer. He puts windows and doors, walls and ceilings and floors, into the houses.

Lumber is made from trees. Men, called lumbermen, cut down the trees with axes and saws, and saw them into boards. There are pine trees and oak trees and other trees. Carpenters use pine for houses.

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING

(un)	gr	h	ch
bun	grand	hand	chair
dun	gram	ham	chop
fun	grill	hill	chill
gun	grip	hip	chip
Hun	grit	hit	chin
shun	grass	high	chat
spun	greet	hitch	chain
stun	great	hatch	char

(The next lesson requires a set of liquid and a set of dry measures.)

LESSON 23

NEW WORDS

pint	peck	potato
pints	pecks	potatoes
quarts	bushel	wheat
gallon	bushels	milk
gallons		

LIQUID MEASURE

2 pints make 1 quart. (1 quart is about 1 liter.)
4 quarts make 1 gallon.

DRY MEASURE

8 quarts make 1 peck.
4 pecks make 1 bushel.

What is this?
That is a quart measure.
What kind of a quart measure is it?
It is a liquid quart measure.
What do we measure with this quart?
We measure liquids.
What is a liquid?
Milk is a liquid, water is a liquid, and oil is a liquid.
How many pints in a quart?
There are two pints in a quart.
How many quarts make a gallon?
Four quarts make a gallon.
What is this?
This is a dry quart measure.
What do we measure with this measure?
We measure dry things, like potatoes, wheat, and beans.
How many dry quarts make a peck?
Eight quarts make a peck.
What is this?
That is a half bushel measure.
How many pecks in a half bushel?
There are two pecks in a half bushel. Sixteen quarts make a half bushel.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What time is it?

Stand at the right side of your desk, walk to the window, open it, and walk back to your desk.

Measure your desk.

Shut the window, please.

Put your hand on the liquid quart measure.

Put your hand on the peck measure.

What time is it?

Put your hand on the half bushel measure.

Walk to the door and open it.

Put your hand on the gallon measure.

Tell me the time.

How many inches high is the half bushel measure?

Measure the gallon measure.

Name the days of the week.

Find the pint measure.

Tell me the time.

Show me the quart measure that you measure milk with.

Show me a piece of oak.

What day is to-day?

Show me a piece of pine.

What time is it?

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

pint	cut	house
pints	cuts	houses
peck	shut	milk
nail		

PHONICS AND ORAL SPELLING LESSON

✓ (ut)	j	g (soft)
but	John	George
cut	job	large
jut	judge	charge
shut	just	gentleman
strut	jam	general

(The next lesson requires a large calendar.)

LESSON 24

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December
winter	spring	summer
fall	autumn	holiday
hot	dry	cold

READING LESSON

The first month in the year is January. It is in the winter. There are thirty-one days in January. The first day of January is called New Year's Day. January is a cold month.

The second month in the year is February. This is a winter month. It has only twenty-eight days. There are two holidays in February. The twelfth of February is the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The twenty-second of February is the birthday of George Washington, the first President of the United States.

March is the third month. There are thirty-one days in March. It is the first month of spring.

April, the fourth month, has thirty days. It is a spring month.

May, the fifth month, is a spring month. There are thirty-one days in May. The thirtieth of May is a holiday, called "Decoration Day."

June is the first summer month. There are thirty days in June. June twenty-first is the longest day in the year.

July is a summer month. It has thirty-one days. There is one holiday in July, called "Independence Day" or "Fourth of July." On the fourth of July, 1776, the United States became free from England.

August is a hot, dry, summer month. It has thirty-one days.

The ninth month, September, is the first month of fall or autumn. It has thirty days. The first Monday in September is called Labor Day. Labor Day is the workingmen's holiday.

October is the tenth month of the year.

November, the eleventh month, is a fall month. It has thirty days. There are two holidays in November. Election Day comes on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. On that day the people elect their officers. The last Thursday in November is called "Thanksgiving Day." On that day people give thanks to God for His goodness during the year.

The last month of the year is December. This is the first month of winter and it has thirty-one days. The twenty-fifth of December is called "Christmas Day," the day on which Christ was born.

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have thirty-one,
Excepting February alone."

"March winds and April showers
Bring forth May flowers."

PHONICS

j	ch	g (soft)
June	child	George
July	children	gem
Jacob	chair	large
James	charge	urge
John	chicken	urgent
Jew	chew	wedge
joke	choke	ledge

LESSON 25

NEW WORDS

to-day	To-day is	date
to-morrow	To-morrow will be	birthday
yesterday	Yesterday was	

DATES

What month is this?
This is the month of .....
What day of the month is this?
This is the ..... day of the month.
What is the date?
To-day is the ..... day of the month.

What day will to-morrow be?
To-morrow will be the ..... day of the month.
What day of the month was yesterday?
Yesterday was the ..... day of .....
What was the date of last Friday?
Last Friday was .....
What was the date of last Monday?
Last Monday was .....
On what day does New Year's Day come?
New Year's Day comes on January first.
On what day does Christmas come.
Christmas comes on the twenty-fifth of December.
What is the date of Independence Day?
Independence Day comes on the fourth of July.
What is the date of Labor Day?
Labor Day comes on the first Monday of September.
What is the date of Washington's Birthday?
Washington's Birthday comes on February twenty-second.
On what day were you born?
I was born on the ..... day of .....
What is the date of your birthday?
My birthday is .....
Write these sentences in your books:
1. This is the month of .....
2. This is the ..... day of .....
3. To-morrow will be ....., the ..... day of .....
4. Yesterday was ....., the ..... day of .....
5. My birthday is .....
6. Christmas Day is .....

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

is	was	will
his	born	be
this	birthday	he
Washington		

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires several vegetables.)

LESSON 26

grocer	sell	potato
grocery	sells	potatoes
store	buy	apple
write	buys	orange
letter	bread	milk
cabbage	flour	oil

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Where do you buy potatoes?
I buy potatoes at the grocery.
Where do you buy bread?
I buy bread at the grocery.
What is this?
That is an apple.
What is this?
That is an orange.
Where do you buy apples and oranges?
I buy apples and oranges at the grocery.
What do you call the man at the grocery?
The grocer keeps the grocery.
What is a grocery?

A grocery is a store where we buy potatoes and cabbage, bread and flour, apples and oranges, milk and oil.

How does the grocer sell potatoes?

He sells them by the peck.



A Grocery

How does he sell oranges?

He sells oranges by the dozen.

How many make a dozen? There are twelve in a dozen.

Write this letter in your book:

..... Street,
Buffalo, N.Y., ..., 19—.

Mr. John Anson,
137 Houston Street,
City.

Dear Sir:

Please send me to-day 1 peck of potatoes, 1 peck of apples, 2 quarts of oil, and a bag of flour.

Yours truly,

....

PHONICS

(oi)	(ow)	(ou)
oil	owl	bound
boil	cowl	found
coil	fowl	ground
foil	howl	hound
soil	jowl	mound
toil	cow	pound
coin	how	round
join	now	sound
joint	scow	wound
joining	allow	sounded
jointed	allowing	soundly
boiler	disallow	flour

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a red apple, an orange, and a color chart or colored crayons.)

LESSON 27

NEW WORDS

apple	orange	color
red	yellow	taste
green	round	feel
sweet	sour	soft
seed	white	hard
flesh		smooth

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

THE APPLE

What is this?
That is an apple.

What is the shape of this apple?
That apple is round.
What is the color of this apple?
That apple is red. Some apples are green.
How does this apple feel?
It feels smooth.
What is this in the apple?
That is the flesh of the apple.
What is the color of the flesh of the apple?
The flesh of the apple is white.
How does the flesh of the apple taste?
The flesh of the apple tastes sour. Some apples are sweet.
What are these?
They are the seeds of the apple.
What color are they?
They are black.
How does an apple seed feel?
It feels hard and smooth.

THE ORANGE

What is this?
That is an orange.
What is the color of this orange?
The orange is yellow.
How does the flesh of the orange taste?
The flesh of the orange tastes sweet. Some oranges taste sour.
How does the orange feel?
The orange feels rough.
What are these?

They are orange seeds.
What is the color of the seeds?
The seeds are white.

READING LESSON

This is an apple. It is round and smooth. This apple is red. Some apples are green. The flesh of the apple is white and sour. Its seeds are black. I buy apples from the grocer at the grocery.

That is an orange. It is yellow and round. It is not smooth like the apple. It is rough. Its flesh is sweet and its seeds are white and hard.

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

seed	apple	orange
sweet	black	or
these	smooth	buy

LESSON 28

For class of men only.)

NEW WORDS

hat	cloth	legs
head	woolen	trousers
coat	cotton	feet
body	tailor	shoe
wear	shoemaker	shoes
shirt	leather	stockings

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is this?
That is your coat.

What is this?
That is your hat.
What is this?
That is your shoe.
What are these?
Those are your trousers.
Where do you wear your hat?
I wear my hat on my head.
Where do you wear your coat?
I wear my coat on my body.
Where do you wear your shoes?
I wear my shoes on my feet.
What is your coat made of?
It is made of cloth.
What are your shoes made of?
They are made of leather.
What kind of cloth is your coat made of?
It is made of woolen cloth.
What kind of cloth is your shirt made of?
It is made of cotton cloth.
Who made my coat?
A tailor made your coat.
Who made my shoes?
A shoemaker made your shoes.

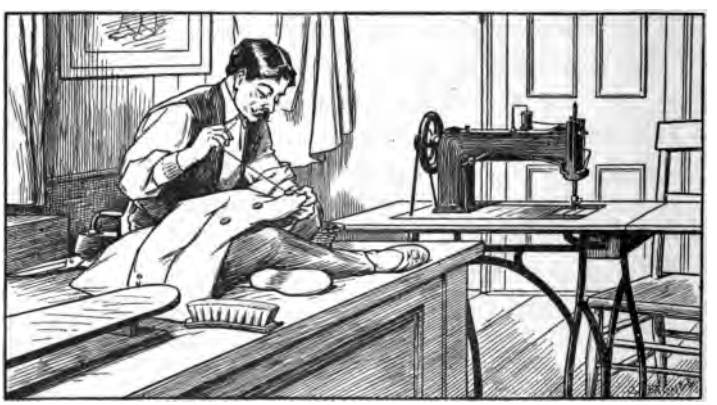
READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Put your hand on your head.
Put your hand on your body.
How many feet have you?
How many legs have you?
Put your hand on your coat.

Show me your shoes.
Show me your hat.
Put your hand on your trousers.
Feel the wood in your desk. Is it smooth or rough?
Feel the glass in the window. Is it smooth or rough?
Feel the cloth in your coat. Is it smooth or rough?
What is the color of your coat?
What is the color of your shirt?

READING LESSON

I wear a coat, a hat, shoes, stockings, trousers, and a shirt. My coat covers my body. My hat covers my



A Tailor at Work

head. My shoes and stockings I wear on my feet. On my legs I wear trousers and under my coat I have a shirt.

My coat, my shirt and trousers, and my stockings are made of cloth. The coat and trousers are made of woolen cloth and the shirt is made of cotton cloth.

Some stockings are made of cotton and some are made of woolen cloth.

I call my coat, trousers, shirt, and stockings my "clothes." A coat, trousers, and vest I call a "suit of clothes."

Coats are made by tailors. Shoes are made by shoemakers.

Write this letter in your book:

..... St., Buffalo, N.Y.,
....., 19—.

Mr. Joseph Band,
817 Main Street,
City.

Dear Sir:

Please send to my house on Friday the coat that you are making for me.

Yours truly,
....

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

hat	foot	shoe
that	feet	shirt
coat	head	Sir

(Note. — The next lesson requires a needle, thread, scissors, knife, hammer, and nails.)

LESSON 29

NEW WORDS

tailor	sews	shoemaker
clothes	thread	hammer
cuts	needle	nails
shears	sewing machine	knife

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is this?
That is a needle.
What is this? That is thread.
Who uses a needle and thread?
A tailor uses needle and thread.
What does he do with them?
He sews cloth with them.
What are these?
Those are shears.
Who uses shears?
A tailor uses shears.
What does he do with shears?
He cuts cloth with them.
What are the shears and the needle made of?
They are made of steel.
What is the thread made of?
Thread is made of cotton.
What does a shoemaker cut leather with?
He cuts leather with a knife.

READING LESSON

THE TAILOR

My coat was made by a tailor. He made it of woolen cloth. He cut the cloth with shears and sewed it with a needle and thread. He sews on a sewing machine.

The shears are made of steel, and his needle is made of steel. His sewing machine is made of iron, and the thread is made of cotton.

THE SHOEMAKER

A shoemaker made my shoes. They are made of leather. The shoemaker cut the leather with a knife and sewed it with thread. He put the thread in a needle on a machine. He drove nails into the shoe with a hammer.

FOUR MEN

The four men are the carpenter, the grocer, the tailor, and the shoemaker. I buy groceries from the grocer and shoes from the shoemaker. The tailor makes clothes for me and for the other three men. The carpenter built houses for the tailor and the shoemaker and a store for the grocer.

Write the answers to these questions in your book:

Who makes my coat?
What is my coat made of?
Who makes my shoes?
What are shoes made of?
What does the tailor cut his cloth with?
What does the shoemaker cut his leather with?
What does the carpenter cut boards with?

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

sew	needle	cloth
cut	tailor	clothes
knife	my	was

PHONICS

(ace)	(ake)	(ame)	k
face	bake	came	kick
lace	cake	game	kill

place	lake	name	kit
space	shake	shame	kitchen
grace	snake	tame	kite
graceful	baker	shameful	back

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires the "Men Wanted" column of an evening newspaper.)

LESSON 30

NEW WORDS

wanted	apply	newspaper
work	at once	help wanted
repair	to-day	column
after	to-morrow	

ACTION LESSON

Get the newspaper.
Find the column where it says "Men Wanted."
Read the first want advertisement.
Read the second.
Read the third.
Find an advertisement for a tailor.
Find an advertisement for a carpenter.

READING LESSON

Wanted: Man to work in a grocery. Apply at once. 184 Main Street.

Wanted: Carpenter to work on a house, 620 East St. Apply to-morrow at eight o'clock.

Wanted: Two carpenters at once. Apply at 748 Washington St.

Wanted: Good shoemaker on machine work. Apply after 4 o'clock at Shoe Repair Shop, 958 John St.

Wanted: Three men to run sewing machines on tailor work. 719 Grand St.

Wanted: Tailor, 315 Broadway.

Wanted: Coat maker and two shirt makers at once. 726 West St.

Wanted: 40 carpenters for repair work. Must speak English. Write Sand Car Shops, Scranton, Pa.

Write in your book this letter to the Sand Car Shops, asking for work as a carpenter:

..... St., Buffalo, N.Y.,
....., 19—.

Sand Car Shops,
Scranton, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I read your advertisement in which you ask for carpenters for repair work. I am a carpenter and have worked in the American Car Shops for two years. This shop will shut down this week. I should be glad to have work in your shops.

Yours respectfully,

....

PHONICS

(eet and eat)		(eed)	
greet	cleat	greed	steed
street	heat	greedy	needed
sleet	meat	weed	seedy
meet	treat	weedy	
sleeting	treatment	speed	
fleet	wheat		

LESSON 31

NEW WORDS

car	stops	go
conductor	stop	goes
motorman	comes	fast
fare	here	wish
please	get	

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is this a picture of?
That is a car.
Who makes the car go?
The motorman makes the car go.



ELECTRIC CAR, NEW YORK

Who stops the car?
The motorman stops the car.
Who takes the fare?
The conductor takes the fare.

How much is the fare?
The fare is five cents.
How does the car go?
The car goes fast.
What does the motorman do?
He makes the car go and he stops it.
What does the conductor do?
He takes the fare.
What do you wish?
I wish to ride on the car.
Where do you wish to go?
I wish to go to Main Street.
Will the motorman stop the car at Main Street?
Yes.
Will this car take me to Main Street?
Yes.

READING LESSON

A RIDE ON A CAR

"I wish to apply for work at 184 Main Street. Please tell me how to go there."

"You take the car on Clinton Street and it will take you to Main Street."

"Thank you."

"Here comes a car. It will stop here. The motorman stops it. I get on the car. The conductor comes to me and asks for my fare. I give him a quarter and he gives me back twenty cents. The fare is five cents. The car is going fast."

"Here I am at Main Street. There are many houses on Main Street. Here is a large grocery store. There is a tailor shop. There is a new store and six carpenters

are at work on it. There are many people on this street. There are many cars here."

Write in your books the answers to these questions:

What is the fare on a car?

Who takes the fare on a car?

Who makes the car go and stop?

Where does the car run?

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

car	goes	stops
cars	go	stop
fare	get	shop

PHONICS

(ōne)	(ōpe)	(oan)
bone	grope	groan
cone	cope	loan
hone	hope	moan
shone	scope	roan
stone	telescope	
stony	groping	groaning
bony	hopeful	moaning

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a wooden box and a covered paper box.)

LESSON 32

NEW WORDS

box	corner	box maker
wooden	square	hold together
paper	cover	held together
glue	hollow	

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is this?
That is a box.
What is this box made of?
It is made of wood.
What holds this box together?
Nails hold it together.
Who made this box?
A box maker made it. The box maker was a carpenter.
What is this?
That is a box.
What is it made of?
That box is not made of wood. It is made of paper.
What holds this box together?
Glue holds it together.
Who made this box?
A box maker made it.
How many corners has a box?
It has eight corners.
How many sides has it?
It has six sides.
Are the corners round?
No, the corners are square.
Are the sides round?
No, the sides are square, too.
What is this?
That is a cover for the box.
What is in the box?
Nothing is in the box. It is empty.
Is the box solid, like a board?
No, it is hollow.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR FOUR PUPILS

1. Put your hand on a wooden box.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is putting his hand on a wooden box.
1. Put your hand on the cover of the box.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is putting his hand on the cover of the box.
1. Put the cover on the box.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is putting the cover on the box.
1. Put your book into the box.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is putting his book into the box.

READING LESSON

A BOX

This is a wooden box. It is made of wood and is put together with nails. It has six sides and eight corners, and it is square.

This box is made of paper. It is held together by glue. Like the wooden box, it has six sides and eight corners, and it is square. It has a cover and it is hollow. Both boxes are empty.

Boxes are made by box makers. Paper boxes are made by girls and women. Wooden boxes are made by men and boys.

The paper for the boxes is cut on a machine and put together with glue. The wood for the wooden boxes is sawed on a machine and nailed together.

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

box	hold	men
boxes	held	women
paper	cover	woman
boy		

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a tin basin, soap, and water.)

LESSON 33

NEW WORDS

water	wash	towel
basin	face	dry
tin	clean	rub
soap	pour	sink

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is this?
That is a basin.
What is this in the basin?
That is water in the basin.
What is this?
That is a towel.
What is this towel made of?
It is made of cloth.
What is this?
That is soap.
What can you do with soap and water?
I wash my hands and face with soap and water.
What do you use the basin for?
I put the water into the basin.
What is the towel used for?

I use the towel to rub my hands and face dry, after I wash.

What do the soap and water do?

Soap and water make my hands and face clean.

What kind of basin is that?

It is a tin basin.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR FOUR PUPILS

1. Put the basin on the table.
2. What did he do?
3. He put the basin on the table.
1. Pour water into it.
2. What did he do?
3. He poured water into the basin.
1. Put the soap into the water.
2. What did he do?
3. He put the soap into the water.
1. Rub the soap on your hands.
2. What did he do?
3. He rubbed the soap on his hands.
1. Wash your hands clean.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is washing his hands clean.
1. Dry your hands on the towel.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is drying his hands on the towel.
1. Carry the water out and pour it into the sink.
2. What did he do?
3. He carried the water out.

Wanted: Six wooden box makers at once. Apply by letter. United States Box Factory, Newark, N.J.

Write in your books this letter applying for work as a box maker:

..... STREET, NEW YORK,
....., 19—.

UNITED STATES BOX FACTORY,
Newark, N.J.

GENTLEMEN:

You advertise for box makers. I am a box maker working in the Atlas Box Factory here in New York. I do not like to live here and so should like to get work with you. I shall come to Newark to-morrow to apply personally.

Very respectfully yours,

....

PHONICS

(ice)	(ide)	(ime)	(ū)	(qu)
dice	wide	dime	acute	quack
slice	slide	slime	jute	square
rice	ride	lime	flute	queer
entice	deride	sublime	refute	queen
rice field	decide	timekeeper	use	quite

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a map of the United States.)

LESSON 34

NEW WORDS

east	west	north	south
eastern	western	northern	southern
Atlantic Ocean		Pacific Ocean	
Mexico		Canada	country

A mile is 5280 feet or 1609 meters.

READING LESSON

The United States of America is a very large country. It is 3000 miles wide from east to west and 1500 miles wide from north to south. On its eastern side is the Atlantic Ocean. On its western side is the Pacific Ocean. North of the United States is a country called Canada. South of the United States is a country called Mexico.

The people of the United States speak English. The people in Mexico speak Spanish. In Canada the people speak English.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Walk to the map. Put your hand on the United States of America. Put your hand on Canada. Put your hand on Mexico. Return to your desk.

Walk to the map. Put your hand on the Atlantic Ocean. Put your hand on the Pacific Ocean. Return to your seat.

Go to the map. Put your right hand on the eastern side of the United States. Put your left hand on the western side of the United States. Tell me how many miles from the eastern side to the western side. Return to your seat.

Go to the map. Put your right hand on the northern side of the United States and your left hand on the southern side of the United States. How many miles wide is the United States from north to south? Return to your seat.

Go to the map. Put your hand on the ocean on the eastern side of the United States. Tell me the name of that ocean.

Go to the map and put your hand on the ocean on the western side of the United States. Tell me the name of that ocean.

Write answers to these questions:

How wide is the United States from east to west?
How wide is the United States from north to south?
What country is north of the United States?
What country is south of the United States?
What ocean is east of the United States?

WRITTEN SPELLING LESSON

mile	wide	east
miles	side	west
United States	Atlantic Ocean	

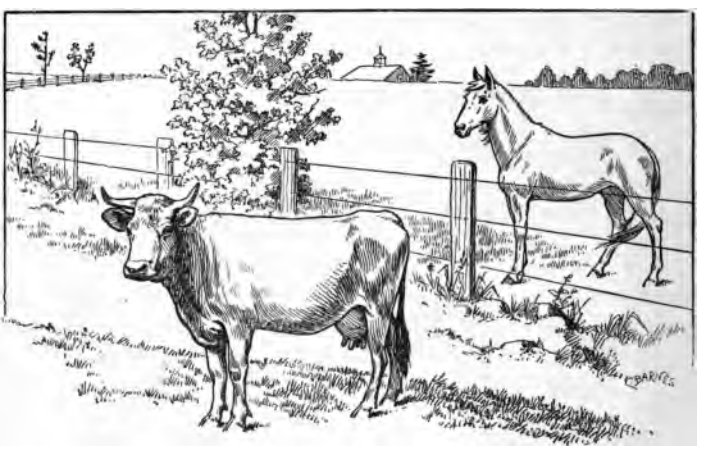
LESSON 35

raise	farmer	horse
raises	farm	horses
fruit	market	cow
vegetables	wagon	milk
grass	pulls	grow

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Where does a farmer live?
A farmer lives on a farm.
Is the farm in the city?
No, the farm is not in the city. It is in the country.
What does a farmer do?
A farmer raises vegetables and fruit.
Name three vegetables.

Potatoes, cabbages, and beans are vegetables.
Name three fruits.
Apples, oranges, and berries are fruits.
What else does a farmer raise on his farm?
He raises horses and cows.
What do horses and cows eat?
They eat grass.



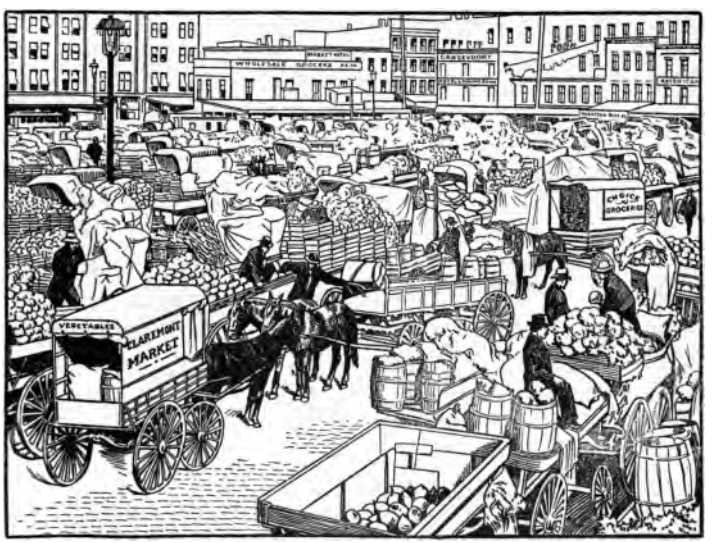
A Cow and a Horse

What do horses do?
Horses pull wagons.
What do cows do?
Cows give us milk.
What does a cow eat?
A cow eats grass.
Where does grass grow?
Grass grows in the country on farms.
Where does a farmer sell his vegetables and fruit?

He sells them to grocers or at the market.
What does a grocer do with them?
He sells them in his store.

READING LESSON

Vegetables and fruits come to us from farms. Farms are not in the city. They are in the country. Farm-



A City Market

ers live on farms and raise our fruits and vegetables. They bring them to the cities in wagons and sell them to grocers and at the markets. The farmers raise horses to pull their wagons.

Milk comes to us from farms in the country. Farmers raise cows to give milk. The cows eat grass which grows on the farms.

Many men find work on farms in the country. If a man knows how to drive a horse and milk a cow, he can get from thirty to forty dollars a month and his board. This is the same as forty to fifty dollars a month in the city. Work on a farm is not so hard as in the city. Machines do much of the work. Men drive horses which pull the machines.

SPELLING LESSON

cow	horse	farm
milk	pull	farmer
milkman	wagon	raise
market		

PHONICS

(oo)		w		sh	
book	wood	cow	show	shoot	shell
look	wool	now	well	shook	shut
took	soon	how	wide	shave	hush
cook	foot	sew	went	shake	thrush

LESSON 36

bread	baker	wheat
flour	bakes	grinds
oven	hot	miller
mixes		mill

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Where do you buy your bread?
I buy bread from the grocer.
Where does the grocer buy bread? Does he make it?

No, he buys it from the baker. The baker makes the bread.

What does the baker make bread of?

Bread is made of flour and water.

What does the baker do to the flour and water?

The baker mixes the flour and water.

What does he do then?

He puts the bread into a hot oven.

What does the bread do in the oven?

It bakes in the oven.

What is flour made of?

Flour is made of wheat.

Who makes it?

The miller makes flour.

What does a miller do to the wheat?

He grinds it in a mill.

Where does a miller get his wheat?

Wheat grows on farms. The millers buy it from farmers.

READING LESSON

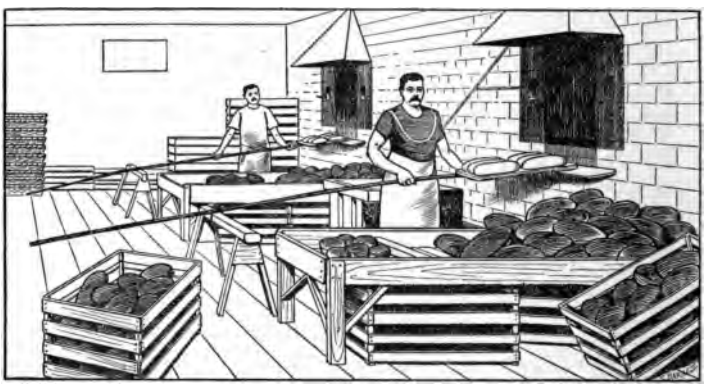
BREAD

Bread is made by a baker. He mixes flour and water and yeast and puts the mixture into a hot oven. In this oven the bread bakes. The baker sells his bread to grocers and we buy it from the grocers. Many women bake bread in their own houses.

Flour is made from wheat by a miller. The miller grinds the wheat in a mill. Some mills are made to go by water, and others are made to go by steam. Wheat is yellow, but when it is ground in the mill it is white.

The miller buys his wheat from farmers who raise

it on their farms. Wheat is usually sown or planted in the fall. In the spring it grows tall and green. In the summer when it is fully ripe it turns yellow. Then the farmer cuts it down with a machine and threshes out the grain with another machine. Then he sells the grain to millers to make flour.



TWO BAKERS AT WORK

Wanted: A baker. Lannon's Bakery, Silver Creek, N.Y.

Wanted: Four farm hands. Come ready for work. E. A. Jones, Lake Road, Erie, Pa.

Wanted at once: 125 men for the wheat harvest in Dakota. Apply at the office of the Great Northern Railroad, 326 Broadway.

Wanted: Man to work on a farm. Must know how to milk. A. W. Hind, Clinton Road, West Seneca, N.Y. Take Clinton car.

Wanted: A miller who can run a water-power mill. Colden Mills, Colden, N.Y.

Write in your book a letter asking for work as a miller at the Colden Mills.

SPELLING LESSON

wheat	mill	got
eat	will	not
meat	miller	bake
seat	hot	make

PHONICS

(oi)	(oy)	(wh)
boil	boy	wheat
coil	coy	what
joint	joy	where
toil	toy	which
broil	alloy	whether
noise	annoy	when
noisy	annoyance	whenever
oily	employ	whatever

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a map of the United States, a piece of coal, and a match.)

LESSON 37

coal	coal mine	stove
black	hole	burn
hard	dig	hot
stone	ground	warm
keep	light	fire
rough	match	

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is this?
That is a piece of coal.
What is coal?
Coal is a hard, black stone.
What is the color of this coal?
Coal is black.



IN A COAL MINE

How does coal feel?
Coal feels hard and rough.
What do you do with coal?
I burn coal in a stove.
What does coal do when it burns?
It keeps me warm. Coal makes a hot fire.
How do you make coal burn?
I light a match and touch it to a piece of paper. When the paper burns I put wood on it. The wood

burns and I then put some coal on the burning wood. The wood fire makes the coal burn.

Where do you get your coal?

I buy coal at the coal yard.

Where does coal come from?

Coal comes from coal mines, which are holes dug in the ground.

What do you call men who dig coal out of the ground?

They are miners.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR FOUR PUPILS

1. Take this match. Light it.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is lighting a match.
1. Touch it to this piece of paper.
2. What did he do?
3. He touched it to the paper.
1. Hold up the paper.
2. What is the piece of paper doing?
3. The paper is burning. It is blazing and smoking.
1. Put out the fire.
2. What did he do?
3. He put out the fire.

READING LESSON

In the winter we use coal to keep us warm. Coal is a rough, hard, black stone that burns. To make a coal fire we put paper into a stove and light it with a match. When the paper burns we put on it some thin wood. When the wood burns we put on the coal. Then the coal will burn and make a hot fire.

Coal comes out of the ground. Men dig holes in the ground where there is coal, until they find it. We call these holes coal mines. The men who work in coal mines are called miners.

Miners must work very hard. They work in the mines under the ground, digging out the coal. There is no light in mines and so the miners carry lights on their hats when they work. They dig the coal with pick-axes. Many men work in mines. Many of these miners are Poles, Russians, Huns, and Austrians. Most of our coal comes from the mountains of Pennsylvania.

Wanted: A man to drive a coal wagon. Must know how to take care of a horse. Miller's Coal and Wood Yard, 370 Sixth St.

Wanted: Forty miners. Apply at office of Pittsburgh Coal Co., 893 Alleghany St.

Write in your book a letter asking for work as a miner.

SPELLING LESSON

coal	mine	burn
hole	fine	burning
stone	kind	match

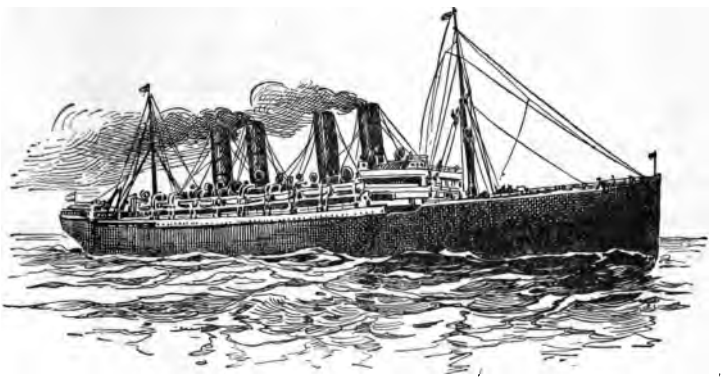
(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a map of the United States and a map of Europe.)

LESSON 38

England	Holland	Germany	Italy
Poland	Russia	Austria	France
Sweden	Hungary	Spain	
now	steamship	stay	railroad

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

The people of the United States speak English. The first people who came to the United States were people who came from England. Other people came from Holland and lived in New York state, some Frenchmen came to South Carolina, and some Spaniards came from Spain and lived in Florida. Most of the people were



An Ocean Steamship

English and so we speak English. In Mexico, where many Spaniards live, they speak Spanish.

Many people come now from Germany, Austria, Russia and Poland, Italy and Hungary. They come here to get work and earn money. Men can earn more money in the United States than they can in Europe. Many people come to the United States because it is a free country.

People who come from Europe to the United States must come across the Atlantic Ocean on steamships. The steamships bring them to New York city, Phila-

delphia, or Boston. Steamships cross the Atlantic Ocean in from six to ten days.

Many of these people stay in New York city. Some go on railroads to other parts of the United States. Some Italians go to the southern part of the United States to work on farms there. Many Germans and Swedes buy farms. A great many Poles and Italians work on the railroads, and many Huns and Russians work in the mines. A great many Swedes go to the northern part of the United States to work there in lumber mills. In New York city thousands of Russians find work making clothes.

A great many of the people who come to the United States have lived on farms in Europe. When they come here they go to the cities to live. They do not know that farms here do not cost much money, and that they can earn more money with less work on farms than they can earn in the cities.

WRITTEN LESSON

Write in your book the answers to these questions:
Where were you born?
When did you come to the United States?
On what steamship did you come?
Where did you get on the steamship?
Where did you get off the steamship?
What are you doing now?

PHONICS

(a)		(th)	
bar	farther	there	thrift
car	father	than	thrifty

dark	darling	that	thirsty
far	carting	they	though
cigar	garfish	thief	thought
hard	harbor	thick	through
lark	larboard	thin	think

LESSON 39

hot	cold	thunder
dry	freezes	lightning
warm	frost	rain
mild	ice	snow
pleasant	wind	melt
flowers	sometimes	begins

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What weather do we have in summer?
In summer we have hot weather.
When does cold weather come?
Cold weather comes in October or November.
When do we have our first snow?
Snow falls first in November.
When do we have the first frosts?
We have our first frosts in October.
When is our coldest weather?
The weather is coldest in January.
In what month does the weather begin to get warmer?
In March we have some warm days.
When does the snow melt?
The snow melts in March.
In what month can we see the first flowers?
The first flowers come in March.

What weather do we have in May and June?

In May and June we have warm, pleasant, sunny weather.

Do we have any thunder and lightning in winter?

No, thunder and lightning come in spring and summer.



SNOW IN NEW YORK

What months are the pleasantest months in the year?

October, May, and June are pleasantest.

In what months do farmers plant their vegetables?

In April and May.

In what months do the plants grow most?

They grow most in June, July, and August.

What must plants have?

Plants must have warm weather and rain.

When is our weather rainy?

We have rainy weather in spring and fall.

READING LESSON

In the northern part of the United States we have four seasons, spring, summer, fall, and winter. In the southern part there is no winter. The weather is warm all the year.

Summer in the north is hot, and winter is cold. In spring and fall some days are warm and some are cold,



PLANTING VEGETABLE SEEDS

and we say that this weather is mild. In spring and fall we have much rain and sometimes snow. The first frosts come in October. Cold weather comes in December, and much snow falls in December, January, and February. Sometimes we have snow in March. The first warm days come in March and then the flowers come. The snow melts and the rains fall. In April farmers plant vegetable seeds. May and June are warm and pleas-

ant. In July and August we have hot, dry weather with thunder and lightning.

In the south the weather in summer is very hot. It is so hot that white men can hardly work on the farms and so black men (negroes) do the farm work. There is no winter there. No snow falls, and there are no frosts. Flowers blossom all the year.

SPELLING LESSON

warm	cold	ice
farm	hold	melt
mild	gold	held

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a map of the United States.)

LESSON 40

mountain	plain	river
mountains	level	low
high	flat	products
Appalachian	Mississippi	Rocky

SURFACE AND PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES

The middle part of the United States is a level plain across which run very large rivers. In the east, at some distance from the Atlantic Ocean, are low mountains, called the "Appalachian Mountains." In the west, at some distance from the Pacific Ocean, are very high mountains, called the "Rocky Mountains." The Rocky Mountains run across the United States from the northern side to the southern side.

In the Appalachian Mountains, in the east, are many mines of coal and iron. Pine trees grow on the sides of these mountains. Many men find work in these mountains as miners and lumbermen.

In the Rocky Mountains are gold, silver, and copper mines. Thousands of men find work in these mines.



In the Rocky Mountains

In the northern part of the United States much copper and coal are mined, and there is much oil there.

All the middle part of the United States is a great plain which slopes down in the west from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. On the east it slopes down from the Appalachian Mountains to the

Mississippi River. The northern part of this great plain is covered with wheat farms, where millions of bushels of wheat are raised every year. South of these wheat farms the plain is covered with farms where the farmers raise corn. In the hot southern part of this plain the farmers raise cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Oranges grow there, too.

On the high parts of the plain, near the Rocky Mountains, a great number of cows, sheep, and horses are raised.

In the great cities in the east and middle of the United States are many factories where men find work making iron and steel, cotton and woolen cloth, clothes and shoes, and thousands of other things.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Go to the map and put your finger on the Rocky Mountains.

Find the Appalachian Mountains.

Put your finger on the Mississippi River.

Show me where coal comes from.

Show me where iron comes from.

Show me where farmers raise wheat.

Put your hand on a place where farmers raise corn.

Put your hand on the part of the United States where there is no winter.

Tell me what men work there.

Tell me what farmers raise in the south.

Write in your book answers to these questions:

Where does coal come from?

Where does gold come from?

Where does iron come from?
Where do farmers raise wheat?
Where do farmers raise cotton?
Where does your tobacco come from?

LESSON 41

THE EMPHATIC FORM OF THE VERB

(NOTE. — Foreigners find this form of the verb difficult and too much drill cannot be given.)

like	walk	come
wish	know	feel
work	smoke	want

I do.	We do.	Do I?	Do we?
You do.	You do.	Do you?	Do you?
He does.	They do.	Does he?	Do they?
She does.		Does she?	
It does.		Does it?	

I do not.	I don't.	We do not.	We don't.
You do not.	You don't.	You do not.	You don't.
He does not.	He doesn't.	They do not.	They don't.

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Do you work every day?
Yes, I work every day.
Does John work every day?
No, he does not work every day.
Do you walk to work?
No, I do not. I take a car.
Does John walk to work?

No, he does not.
Do you smoke tobacco?
Yes, I smoke.
Does John smoke?
No, he doesn't.
Do you come to school every night?
No, I don't come every night. I come every night it is open.
Does he like to walk to work?
No, he does not.
Do you like oranges?
Yes, I do.
Do you feel cold?
No, I do not. I am warm.
Does this car go to Main Street?
Yes, it does.
Does Mr. Cohen live here?
No, he does not.
Do you want work?
Yes, I do.
Do these men want work?
No, they do not. They have work.
Do you want to ride on this car?
No, I do not.
Do these men want to ride on this car?
Yes.
Where do you want to go?
We want to go to Grand Street.
Where do they want to go?
They want to get off at Ninth Street.
Where does he want to go?
He wants to go to Scranton.

Where do you live?
I live in Scranton.
Where do you work?
I work at the Steel Plant.
What does he want?
He wants work.
Does he know how to do this?
Yes, I think so.
How much does he want?
He wants two dollars a day.
Do you know where Mr. Dann lives?
No, I don't.

SPELLING LESSON

do	does	not
what	where	you
want	know	they
like	feel	ride

LESSON 42

morning	noon	evening
breakfast	dinner	supper
eat	meals	carry
pail		

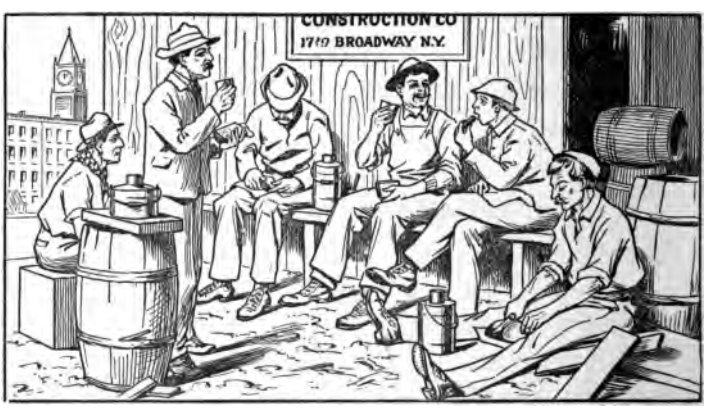
READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

How many times do you eat in a day?
I eat three times in a day.
When do you eat first?
I eat first in the morning.
What do you call this first "meal" in the morning?
My first "meal" is my breakfast.

What do you call your second meal?
My second meal is my dinner.
When do you eat your dinner?
I eat my dinner at noon.
At what time is noon?
Noon is at twelve o'clock.
When do you eat your third meal?
I eat my third meal after I come from work in the evening.
What do you call your third meal?
My third meal is my supper.

READING LESSON

I eat three meals in a day. My first meal is in the morning before I go to work. This I call my breakfast. At noon I stop work and eat my dinner. Noon is at twelve o'clock. When I come home from work in the evening I eat my supper.



THE NOON MEAL

My breakfast I eat at home. Sometimes I come home to dinner and sometimes I carry it to my work in a pail. On Sunday I eat dinner at home. I eat my supper at home.

POLITENESS

When you want anything, use the word "please."
Please tell me where Mr. Blank lives.
Please tell me where Center Street is.
Please tell me how to go to Center Street.
Please tell me if this is Eighth Avenue.
Please tell me where the Steel Plant is.
Please give me some water.
Please show me where the City Hall is.
Please throw down my hammer.
Please send these groceries to my house.

SPELLING LESSON

noon	eat	pail
call	meat	plain
supper	meal	please
dinner		

(NOTE.—The next lesson requires a map of the United States.)

LESSON 43

states
state

THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States is made up of forty-eight states. Every state has a star on the United States flag. There is one star for each state.

Some states are very large and some are small. The largest state is Texas. Texas is in the southern part of the United States. It is 700 miles (1100 kilometers) long and 700 miles wide. It is larger than Germany or Austria or Italy. It is larger than Germany and England put together. The state of California is larger than Austria. Five states are larger than Italy.

Some states touch the ocean and some do not. Fifteen touch the Atlantic Ocean. Three touch the Pacific Ocean and five touch the Gulf of Mexico, which is a part of the Atlantic Ocean south of the United States.

At first there were only thirteen states in the United States. That is why there are thirteen stripes on the flag. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen states. All these thirteen states touched the Atlantic Ocean.

Before 1776 all the land in the eastern part of America belonged to England. The thirteen states were called colonies of England. In 1775 the thirteen colonies made war on England and on July fourth, 1776, they declared themselves free from England. We call July fourth "Independence Day" because on that day the United States became an independent country.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Go to the map and find the largest state.
Tell me its name.
Find New York.
Find California.
Name the states that touch the Atlantic Ocean.
Go to the map and find the thirteen original states.
Put your finger on the Mississippi River.

What does the Mississippi River run into?

Put your hand on the Gulf of Mexico. Tell me where it is.

What weather are they having in Texas to-night?

What weather are we having?

Write in your book answers to these questions:

How many states are there in the United States?

Which is the largest state?

How many states were there at first?

How many stars are there on the United States flag?

How many stripes are there?

(NOTE.—The next lesson requires a cup, a fork, and a spoon.)

LESSON 44

food	drink	fork
meat	tea	spoon
bread	coffee	cup
butter	milk	glass
eggs	fish	dishes
		dish
thing	things	plate

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

How many meals do you have in a day?

I eat three meals in a day.

What are they?

They are breakfast, dinner, and supper.

What do you eat at your meals?

I eat food.

What food do you eat?

I eat meat, bread, vegetables, fruit, eggs, and fish.

What do you drink at your meals?
I drink tea, coffee, and milk.
What do you eat with?
I eat with a fork and a spoon.
What do you cut your meat with?
I cut my meat with a knife.
What do you eat from?
I eat from a dish or a plate.
Where do you eat your meals?
I eat at a table, sitting in a chair.
What do you drink from?
I drink from a cup or a glass.

READING AND ACTION LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Go to the table and find me a knife.
Tell me what it is made of.
Tell me what you do with a knife.
Find a fork.
Find a spoon.
Show me a plate.
Show me a cup.
Tell me what you do with a cup.
What else do you drink from besides a cup?
Put the plate on the table.
Put the knife on the right side of the plate.
Put the fork on the left side of the plate.
Put the spoon on the right side of the knife.
Put the cup on the right side of the plate.

READING LESSON

At my meals I eat my food. I eat many things, such as meat, bread, eggs, fish, fruit, and vegetables. I eat

a great deal of meat and bread. On the bread I put butter. On some days I eat fish and eggs instead of meat.

To eat my meals I sit at a table in a chair. I cut my food with a knife. I put my food into my mouth with a spoon and a fork. My food is in dishes on the table.

With my food I drink tea, coffee, and milk. These I drink from a cup or a glass. I put milk and sugar into coffee.

POLITENESS AT TABLE

"Always be mannerly at table,
At least as far as you are able."

When I eat my meals I must do some things to be polite. I must put my food into my mouth with my fork and not with my knife. I must not put my knife into my mouth. When I want food I must say "Please," or "If you please." When food is given to me I must say "Thank you." I must not put my arms on the table.

"At dinner use your fork and spoon,
It may prolong your life;
My grandfather once cut himself,
While eating with a knife."

"Politeness is to do or say
The kindest thing in the kindest way."

SPELLING LESSON

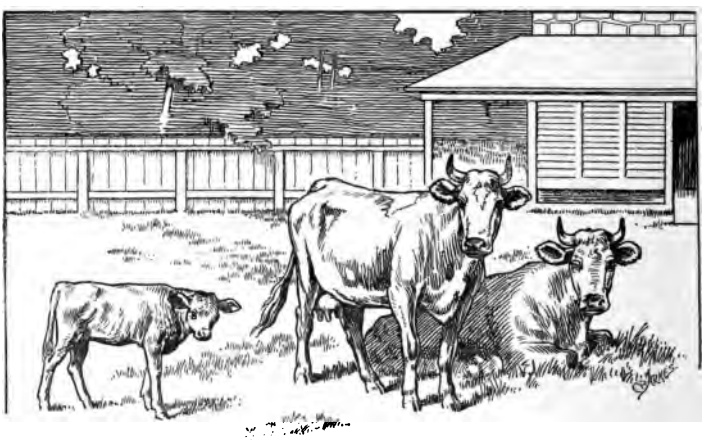
knife	tea	food
life	meat	wood
coffee	think	thing
	drink	

LESSON 45

cow	butcher	young
sheep	kill	calf
pig	shop	lamb
pound	weigh	weight
mutton	pork	beef

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What is this a picture of?
That is a cow.



A Calf and Two Cows

What is this a picture of?
That is a sheep.
What is this?
That is a pig.
What do you call the meat of a cow?
The meat of a cow is called beef.



PIGS

What do you call the meat of a sheep?
The meat of sheep is called mutton.
What do you call the meat of pigs?
The meat of pigs is called pork.
What is a young cow called?
We call a young cow a calf.
What is a young sheep?



FOUR SHEEP AND A LAMB

A young sheep is a lamb.
What do you call sheep, cows, and pigs?
We call them animals.
Who kills these animals?
Butchers kill animals.
Where do butchers get these animals?
They buy them from farmers.
Where do the farmers get these animals?
They raise them on their farms.
Where do you buy your meat?
I buy it at the meat market.
Do you buy meat by the quart or the peck?
No, I buy meat by the pound. Meat sells by weight. A pound is about 454 grams.

READING LESSON

At my meals I eat a great deal of meat. I buy meat at the meat market or the butcher shop. I can buy more than one kind of meat. I can buy beef, pork, mutton, and lamb.

Most of the meat that I eat is beef. Beef is the meat from cows. Young cows are called calves, and their flesh is called veal. Pork comes from pigs, and mutton from sheep. Young sheep are lambs. In Europe many people eat meat from horses, but in the United States we do not.

Cows, pigs, and sheep come from farms. Farmers raise these animals and sell them to butchers who kill them.

Meat is sold by the pound. A pound is about 454 grams. We buy coal by the ton which is two thousand pounds weight. A bushel of potatoes weighs sixty

pounds. A cow weighs about eight hundred pounds. A man weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds. How much do you weigh?

SPELLING LESSON

pork	weigh	sheep
work	high	pig
kill	night	beef
weight		

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a map of the United States.)

LESSON 46

Good morning	roast	too much
All right	boil	cheap
Good-by	basket	good

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

AT THE MEAT MARKET

"I must have some meat to-day. We will go to Mr. Colt's meat market. This is it. We will go in."

"Good morning, Mr. Colt. I must have some beef for supper. What have you?"

"Here is a good piece to roast at fifteen cents a pound."

"That is not what I want. I want a piece to boil."

"Here is a piece at nine cents a pound. Here is a good piece of pork at eight cents a pound."

"I do not want pork. I want beef. Give me four pounds of this at nine cents. Have you any good mutton?"

"Yes, here is a piece at ten cents. Here is a leg of mutton at fourteen cents. That is very good, and it is cheap at fourteen cents."



A Meat Market

"That is too much. Let me see that piece at ten cents. That is too much for that, too."

"I will sell you this piece at nine cents if you take it all."

"All right, I think I will take it. How much does it weigh?"

"It weighs six pounds. That will be fifty-four cents. Will you take it?"

"Yes, I will take it. Put it into my basket. Put the beef into my basket, too. How much is that?"

"The mutton was fifty-four cents and the beef was thirty-six cents. That will be ninety cents."

"Here is a dollar."

"Thank you. Here is your change, ten cents. Good-by."

"Good-by."

OUR MEAT

Most of the beef we eat comes from cows raised on farms in the western part of the United States. Thousands of cattle (cows) are raised on the plains in the states of Colorado, Montana, Texas, and Idaho. They are sent on railroads to Kansas City, Chicago, and Buffalo, where they are killed in great "slaughter houses."

Our mutton comes from sheep raised near the Rocky Mountains. Our pork comes from pigs raised on farms in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. The pigs and the sheep are killed in the slaughter houses in Chicago and Buffalo.

After the animals are killed they are put on cars made cold with ice and are sent to all parts of the United States. A great deal of this meat is put on steamships and sent to Europe.

People in the United States eat more meat than people in Europe.

Meat is so dear in Europe that poor people cannot buy much.

In the United States meat is so cheap that any one can buy it.

Write in your books answers to these questions:

Where does our beef come from?

Where do farmers raise many sheep?

Where are the animals killed?

What do you call the houses where animals are

SPELLING LESSON

cheap	much	too
keep	such	two
good	food	wood
boil	oil	basket

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a map of the United States.)

LESSON 47

lake	river	sail
beautiful	busy	salt
world		

THE LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES

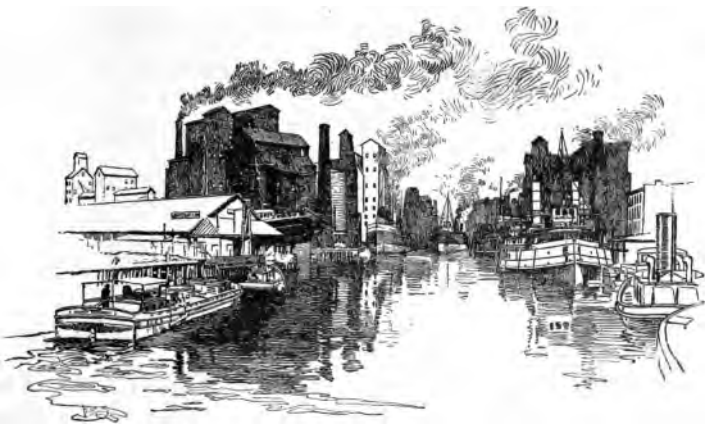
In America are some of the largest lakes in the world.

North of the United States, between the United States and Canada, are five lakes which we call "The Great Lakes." They are very large, so large that they look like the ocean, but the water in them is not salt like ocean water. On these lakes are steamships as large as ocean steamships. There are many great and busy cities along these lakes.

The largest of the Great Lakes is Lake Superior. It is the largest lake in the world. It is 370 miles long. Near Lake Superior are many copper mines and iron mines, and west of it are the great wheat fields of Minnesota and Dakota. The steamships on Lake Superior carry wheat, iron ore, and copper ore.

The other Great Lakes are Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but the other four are between the

United States and Canada. Steamers carrying wheat can come from the western end of Lake Superior to the flour mills at Buffalo, nearly a thousand miles.



LAKE STEAMERS AT BUFFALO

Besides these large lakes there are many smaller lakes in the United States. In the western part is Great Salt Lake, the water in which is salt like the water in the ocean. In New York there are some beautiful lakes.

Some of the largest rivers in the world are in the United States. The Mississippi River is the largest of our rivers. It is in the middle of the United States and runs from the northern part to the Gulf of Mexico. It is 2547 miles long and steamships run on it for 2000 miles. On it are many large cities. It is a busy river.

Another great river is the Ohio River. This runs west from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. It is 975 miles long. Like the Mississippi River it is a very busy river and has many large cities on it.

In the eastern part of the United States are the Hudson River and the Delaware River. The Hudson River is in New York and is a busy river. New York city is on the Hudson River.

In the western part are the Colorado and Columbia rivers, running from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Missouri River, a very long river, runs from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Go to the map and find the Mississippi River.
Find the Ohio River.
Put your finger on the Hudson River.
Put your finger on the Delaware River.
Find the Columbia River.
Find the Missouri River.
Put your hand on Lake Superior.
Find a city on Lake Superior.
Find Lake Michigan.
Find a city on Lake Michigan.
Find Lake Erie.
Put your finger on a city on Lake Erie.
Show where sheep are raised.
Show me where cattle (cows) are raised.
Show me where the great wheat farms are.

SPELLING LESSON

sail	lake	river
nail	take	live
railroad	bake	five
tailor		

LESSON 48

look	read	dig	build
sell	want	earn	sew

I am looking.	We are looking.
You are looking.	You are looking.
He is looking.	They are looking.
Do I want?	Do we want?
Do you want?	Do you want?
Does he want?	Do they want?

READING LESSON

What are you looking at?
I am looking at the map of the United States.
What lake are you looking for?
I am looking for Lake Superior.
What did those women want?
They were looking for Mr. Blank.
Did they want to sell you anything?
Yes, they wanted to sell me some apples.
Did you buy some?
Yes.
Please give me one.
I took them home.
What are you doing?
I am reading in my book.
What are those men working at?
They are digging a cellar for a new house.
Who is building the house?
Mr. Anson is the carpenter who is at work on it.
What is John Smith doing?
He is working in a tailor shop, sewing coats.

How much does he earn in a day?
He earns two dollars a day.
Are you looking for work?
Yes.
What work do you want?
I am looking for work as a carpenter.
What wages do you want?
Three dollars a day.
Have you looked for work?
Yes, I was looking for work to-day at the new house on White Street, and to-morrow I am going to the new houses on Ninth Avenue.

AT THE HARDWARE STORE

"A boy broke one of my windows to-day. I must have a pane of glass. We will go to Mr. Sly's hardware store for it. Here it is. We will go in."

"Good morning, Mr. Sly. I need a pane of glass."

"How big must it be?"

"It must be eighteen inches long and ten inches wide.

"I have two kinds of glass. This pane will cost you forty cents and this will cost twenty-eight cents. The forty-cent pane is thicker and heavier."

"The twenty-eight-cent pane will do. Now I want some small nails. How much are sixpenny nails?"

"Seven cents a pound."

"Give me a pound of sixpenny and a pound of three-penny nails. How much is this hammer?"

"That is sixty cents. Here is a cheap one for fifteen cents. This one here is a very good one. It will cost one dollar and twenty-five cents."

Give me the fifteen-cent hammer. I think that is
want. How much is that?"
It is fifty-eight cents."
Here are seventy-five cents."
Here is your change, seventeen cents. Thank you."
Good-by."

SPELLING LESSON

pane	pay	hammer
rain	day	show
thick	say	snow

LESSON 49

THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

ı the United States there are many large cities.
e are in the eastern part, on or near the Atlantic
ın. Some are on the Great Lakes and the rivers in
middle of the country. Others are in the west on
Pacific Ocean.

he largest city is New York city. It is the second
ɜst city in the world. More than four million people
in New York city. It is in the state of New York,
:he Hudson River, where the Hudson River runs
into the Atlantic Ocean. Many steamships come
Jew York from Europe, and many railroads come
it from all over the United States. It is a great,
ıtiful, busy city.

ew York city gives work to great numbers of
ɔle. Many men find work on the ships, loading
unloading them. Many thousands work on the
oads and the street cars. Iron and steel are made

there. Thousands of men work in tailor shops, making clothes. There are large sugar refineries and oil refineries where many men work. Great stores give work to many thousands of men and women.



NEW YORK FROM THE WEST

The second largest city in the United States is Chicago. Chicago is in the state of Illinois, on Lake Michigan. Many railroads run into Chicago, and many lake steamers come there, bringing coal and taking away wheat and other things. Ten thousand men work there in one factory making steel, and thousands more make railroad cars. Cattle, sheep, and pigs are sent to Chicago on railroads to be killed there in the great slaughter houses.

Two other large cities are Philadelphia and Boston. Philadelphia is in the state of Pennsylvania on the Delaware River, where it runs out into the ocean. Steamships come there from Europe, and many steamships are built there. Boston is a beautiful city in the state of Massachusetts.

On the Pacific Ocean in the western part of the United States is the city of San Francisco. Steamers come there from China and Japan.

On the Great Lakes there are many large cities. Besides Chicago, there are Milwaukee, Buffalo, and Cleveland, and many smaller ones. In Buffalo and



In Chicago

Cleveland there are great factories where iron and steel are made, and oil refineries which make kerosene, gasoline, and other oils. Great numbers of steamships and railroads come into these cities, bringing coal and iron ore and wheat, and taking away steel and iron and flour.

Pittsburgh is a city on the Ohio River, in Pennsylvania. It is in the middle of the coal- and iron-mining country, and steel and iron are made there.

The capital of the United States is Washington. It is in the east, in the "District of Columbia." In this city lives the President of the United States, and here the laws of the country are made.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON

Go to the map and find New York city.
Put your finger on Chicago.
Where is Philadelphia?
Find San Francisco.
Find Pittsburg and Cleveland.
Find Buffalo and Washington.

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires iron ore, limestone, coke, cast iron, and steel.)

LESSON 50

iron	red	furnace
iron ore	black	hot
iron mine	gray	melts
miner	hard	bars
ground	coke	limestone

What is this?
That is a piece of iron ore.
What is the color of this iron ore?
That iron ore is red. Some is black.
Where does iron ore come from?
It comes from iron mines.
In what countries is iron ore found?
It is found in the United States, England, Germany, and Austria.
What is made from iron ore?
Iron and steel are made from it.
What is this?
That is limestone.
What color is this?

Limestone is gray.

How does it feel?

It feels hard and rough.

What is this?

That is coke.

What is coke made from?

Coke is made from coal.

Where in the United States is coal found?

Coal is found in the state of Pennsylvania.

Where is limestone found?

It is found all over the country. In some places houses are built of limestone.

If you burn limestone, what will you have?

I would have lime.

What does lime look like?

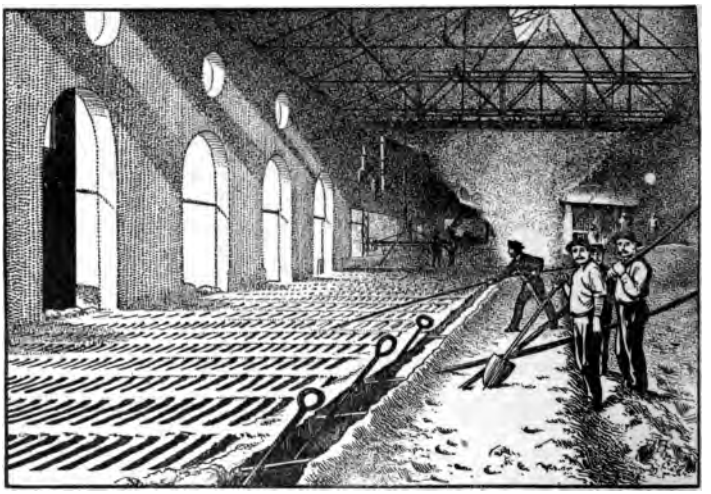
Lime is white like flour. We mix it with sand to make mortar.

IRON AND STEEL

Iron and steel are made from iron ore. The ore is red or black and is rough and hard and heavy. Miners dig it out of mines in the ground. Much iron ore is found in the United States, England, and Germany. In the United States it is found in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Iron is made in a furnace called a "blast furnace." Iron ore, limestone, and coke are put into this blast furnace and burned. The ore becomes very hot and the iron in it melts and runs out of the bottom of the furnace. The melted iron is made into bars called "pigs," and this iron is called "pig iron." Steel is made from this pig iron. Pig iron is gray, and very hard and rough.

Many things are made of iron. Parts of this desk are made of cast iron. Many machines are made of it. Stoves are made of cast iron. This iron is cheap.



IRON SMELTER

Of steel a great many things are made. The rails on railroads, the bridges over rivers, the frames of large houses, tools, and thousands of other things are made of steel.

Iron and steel are made in Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities.

SPELLING LESSON

cast	ore	dug
last	more	dig
furnace	machine	pig
face		

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires as many of the fruits and vegetables as can be easily obtained.)

LESSON 51

vegetables	fruit	besides
potatoes	apples	head
cabbages	oranges	dozen
beans	peaches	grapes
tomatoes	berries	cherries
trees	vines	plants
grow	plant	pick

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What do you eat at your meals besides meat and bread?

I eat vegetables and fruit.

Name some vegetables.

Potatoes, cabbages, beans, and tomatoes are vegetables.

Where do you buy vegetables?

I buy vegetables at the grocery or at the market.

Where are they cheapest?

They are cheapest at the market.

Where do vegetables come from?

Farmers raise them on their farms in the country.

Where do grocers get them?

Grocers buy them from farmers at the market.

How do potatoes grow?

They grow in the ground.

How are they planted?

Potatoes are planted by a machine pulled by horses. This machine plants them and covers them with earth.

How are they dug?

A machine digs them. The machine is pulled by horses.



POTATO DIGGER

In what states are many potatoes raised?

Many potatoes are raised in New York and Michigan.

How do tomatoes grow?

They grow on vines.

How do beans grow?

Beans grow on vines, too.

How do you buy vegetables? Do you buy them by the pound?

No, I buy potatoes by the peck or the bushel, beans by the quart, tomatoes by the quart or peck, and cabbages by the head or the dozen.

Name some fruits.

Apples, oranges, peaches, grapes, berries, and cherries are fruits.

Where does fruit come from?

Fruit grows on farms.

How do apples grow?

They grow on trees.

What other fruits grow on trees?

Oranges, peaches, and cherries grow on trees.

How do grapes grow?

Grapes grow on vines.

How do berries grow?

Berries grow on vines, too.

How do farmers get these fruits?

They pick the apples and oranges and cherries from the trees, and they pick the grapes and berries from the vines.

How do you buy fruit?

I buy apples by the peck or quart, peaches by the basket, berries and cherries by the quart, and oranges by the dozen.

What are the colors of the fruits?

Apples are red or green, oranges are yellow, cherries are red, peaches are pink, and grapes are purple.

Write in your book the answers to these questions:

How do apples grow?

How do potatoes grow?

Name three fruits.

Name three vegetables.

What is the color of oranges?

SPELLING LESSON

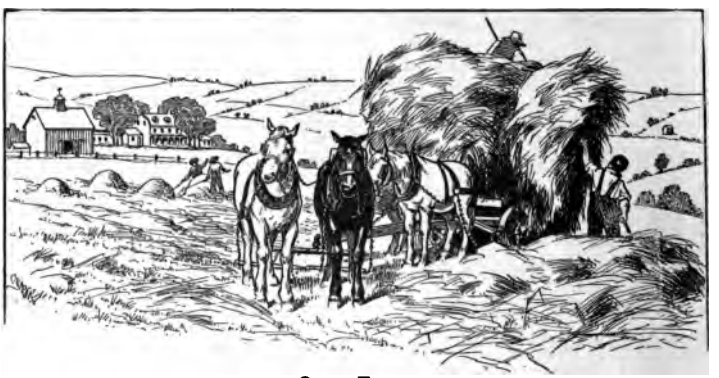
fruit	potato	bean
quart	apple	green
vine	mine	nine
tree	see	three

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires a map of the United States.)

LESSON 52

FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES

Farming in the northern part of the United States is not like farming in the South, because the weather is not the same. In the North the winter is long. There are only four or five months of warm weather. In the

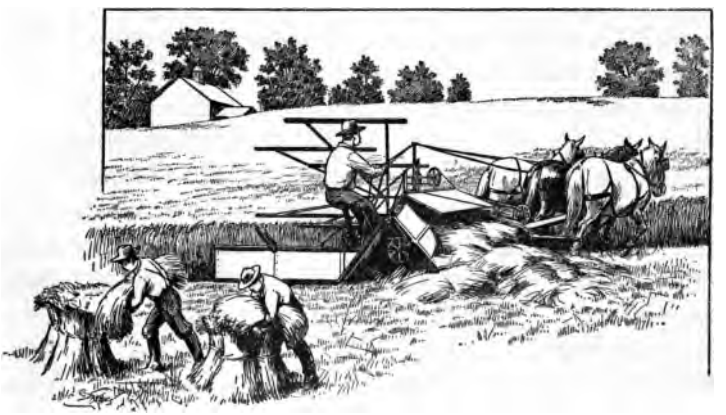


ON A FARM

South there is no winter. Snow does not fall, and there are no frosts. The summers are very hot. In the middle of the United States the winters are short and not very cold.

In the North farmers raise wheat, cattle, and sheep. In the state of North Dakota wheat fields are very large. Many are a mile long, and one farm is twenty miles long. Thousands of men find work in spring, summer, and fall in these wheat fields. There are not enough men to do all the work, and wages are high.

Farther south much corn is raised. In the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois millions of bushels of corn are raised every year. Some of this corn is given to pigs and cattle to make them fat. Some is ground in mills and made into corn meal. Did you ever eat corn bread?



Reaping Wheat

In the middle of the country farmers raise potatoes and other vegetables, and fruit. Potatoes, apples, grapes, and peaches are raised a great deal in New York, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, and Delaware. The farms in these states are not so large as farms in Dakota. They may have only from ten acres to two hundred acres. (1 hectare is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.) A good farmer can raise two hundred bushels of potatoes on one acre. In New York and Ohio you may see miles of grapevines, and in Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and New York

thousands of acres of peaches. In these states, beans, peas, and tomatoes are raised and sent to "canning factories" where they are put into tin cans for use in the winter. Many Italians and Poles live in the cities in the winter, and in spring go into the country to work on these farms. A great many Germans and Italians save a little money and buy small fruit farms, where they make money.

A little farther south farmers raise tobacco. Much tobacco is raised in Kentucky and Virginia.

In the South where there is warm weather all the time, the farmers raise oranges, cotton, and sugar.

Oranges grow on small trees. A little frost will kill these trees. All our oranges grow in the states of Florida and California. Many of the people who work in the "orange groves" in Florida are negroes (black people) and in California many are Chinese.

Cotton and sugar must have a very hot climate. They grow in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Much of the work in the cotton and sugar fields is done by negroes. Negroes are black people who can work in a hot climate better than white people. They work for very small wages. Many Italians are going to the South to find work.

SPELLING LESSON

in	save	money
tin	have	small
cans	long	field
man	song	tobacco

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires blank checks, deposit slips, and receipts.)

LESSON 53

save	bank	interest
spend	check	per cent
earn	sign	rent

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

What do you call dollars, quarters, and nickels?

I call them money.

What kind of money do we have?

We have gold money, silver money, copper money, and paper money.

What gold money have we?

We have five-dollar gold pieces, ten-dollar gold pieces, and twenty-dollar gold pieces. We also have two-dollar and a half gold pieces.

What silver money have we?

We have silver dollars, silver half dollars, silver quarters, and silver ten-cent pieces. We call the ten-cent piece "one dime."

What do we call paper money?

We call paper money "bills."

What paper money is there?

We have dollar bills, two-dollar bills, five-dollar bills, ten-dollar bills, and twenty-dollar bills.

How do you get money?

I work for it and earn it.

What can you do with money?

I can spend it or I can save it.

What must we spend money for?

We must spend money for food, clothes, coal, and rent.

Where can you put money when you save it?

I can put it into the bank.

Why do you put money into the bank?

In the bank my money earns more money. We say that we get "interest on our money."

How much does money earn in a bank?

I get about four cents a year on every dollar, or four dollars a year on every hundred dollars. We say we get four "per cent" on our money.

How can you get your money out of the bank?

I must write a check.

What is this in my hand?

That is a check.

Where can you get checks?

I can get a check book at the bank. When I deposit my money I must ask for the check book.

What must you do with the check if you want money from the bank?

I must write on it how much money I want and sign my name on it.

How can you pay a man money with a check?

I must write the man's name and how much money I must pay him and sign my name.

WRITTEN LESSON

Write in your books these checks:

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

No. 1 BUFFALO, N.Y., February 10, 1912.

Pay to .....Myself.....or order $40.00

Forty $\frac{00}{100}$ _____ Dollars.

JAMES SNYDER.

BANK OF COMMERCE

No. 2 NEW YORK, N.Y., February 12, 1912.

Pay.....Cash.....or order $13.56

Thirteen $\frac{56}{100}$——————————Dollars.

JOHN NOWAK.

CITY BANK

No. 3 SCRANTON, PA., February 12, 1912.

Pay to.....H. J. Kraus.....or order $6.75

Six $\frac{75}{100}$——————————Dollars.

SIMON BLANK.

MERCHANTS' BANK

No. 4 PITTSBURGH, PA., February 13, 1912.

Pay to.....Marotti and Borodini....or order $3.95

Three $\frac{95}{100}$——————————Dollars.

JOHN SIMSON.

SPELLING LESSON

save	spend	sign
gave	lend	check
have	spent	bank
saving	rent	thank

LESSON 54

TENSES OF THE VERB

to-day	yesterday	to-morrow	finished
now	last night	next week	
present	past	future	perfect
I work	I worked	I will work	I have worked
I save	I saved	I will save	I have saved

I buy	I bought	I will buy	I have bought
I spend	I spent	I will spend	I have spent
I walk	I walked	I will walk	I have walked
I build	I built	I will build	I have built
I break	I broke	I will break	I have broken
I earn	I earned	I will earn	I have earned
I cut	I cut	I will cut	I have cut
I put	I put	I will put	I have put
I eat	I ate	I will eat	I have eaten
I hold	I held	I will hold	I have held

Conjugation of the verb "work" in the present, past, future, and present perfect tenses.

Present		Past	
I work	we work	I worked	we worked
you work	you work	you worked	you worked
he works	they work	he worked	they worked
she works		she worked	
it works		it worked	

Future

I will work	we will work
you will work	you will work
he will work	they will work
she will work	
it will work	

Present Perfect

I have worked	we have worked
you have worked	you have worked
he has worked	they have worked
she has worked	
it has worked	

READING LESSON FOR TWO PUPILS

Did you work yesterday?

Yes, I worked yesterday.

Shall you work to-morrow?

Yes, I shall work to-morrow if it does not rain.

Is John working now?

Yes, he works every day.

Where does he work?

He works in the box factory.

Does he save his money?

No, he spent all his money last month.

Do you save any money?

Yes, I save a little. I put twelve dollars into the bank last month.

Shall you save any money next month?

Yes, I think that I shall. I shall walk to work every day and shall carry my dinner in a pail. So I shall save four car fares a day. That will be about six dollars a month. Next month I will not smoke any tobacco. That will save me about two dollars.

How long have you worked in the box factory?

I have worked there for three months.

How long have you lived in the United States?

I have lived here for nine months.

Where else have you worked?

I have worked on the railroad. In Europe I have worked on a farm.

What is Antony doing with his knife?

He is cutting his pencil. He has broken the point off his pencil, and he will put a new point on it. Now he has cut his finger.

Has Mr. Nowak finished that new house on Glen Street?

No, he will finish it next week. Next month he will build three more new houses on Cliff Street.

SPELLING LESSON

worked	saved	spent	built	brought
walked	shall	earned	bought	broken

(NOTE. — The next lesson requires some bills and receipt blanks.)

LESSON 55

bill	paid	receipt	payment
cost	again	received	amounted to

READING LESSON

Mr. Nowak, a carpenter, went to Mr. Harki's store and bought some nails, a hammer, a saw, and twelve panes of glass. Mr. Harki wrote out a bill and Mr. Nowak paid the bill. Here is the bill:

February 5, 1912.

MR. NOWAK,

BOUGHT OF JOHN HARKI,

40 pounds twelvepenny nails, @ 3¢	$1.20
1 hammer	.75
1 saw	1.35
6 panes glass, 12 inches by 18 inches, @ 22¢ . .	1.32
6 panes glass, 12 inches by 12 inches, @ 18¢ . .	1.08
	$5.70

Received Payment,

JOHN HARKI.

A bill is a paper on which is written the name of the man who bought something, the name of the man who sold it, the thing that was bought, the cost of it, and how much it amounted to.

If the buyer pays for the things on the bill, the man who sells writes on it, "Received Payment," and signs his name under it. This shows that the bill is paid. We call this "receipting a bill" and we say that the bill is "receipted."

When you pay a bill, get a receipt. If you do not get a receipt, the man that you paid the money to can make you pay him again.

Mr. Schwartz owes Mr. Cohen seven dollars for the rent of his house for February. He pays the money, and Mr. Cohen gives him this receipt:

NEW YORK, N.Y., February 20, 1912.

Received of John Schwartz seven dollars for the rent of house No. 139 Cable Street, for February, 1912.

ISRAEL COHEN.

WRITTEN LESSON

Write in your book the following receipted bills:

(1)

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 20, 1912.

MR. STAREK,

BOUGHT OF SIMMONS AND CO.,

1 ice-box $3.85

Received Payment,

SIMMONS AND CO.

(2)

NEW YORK, N.Y., February 21, 1912.

MR. L. J. STRANSKY,

BOUGHT OF WANAMAKER AND TAYLOR,

1 sewing machine $32.00

Received Payment,
WANAMAKER AND TAYLOR.

(3)

SCRANTON, PA., February 22, 1912.

ANTON METEZZI,

BOUGHT OF ULRICH AND CO.,

1 shovel	$.75
1 dinner pail	.30
1 wash basin	.10
	$1.15

Received payment,
ULRICH AND CO.

(4)

BUFFALO, N.Y., February 23, 1912.

Received of Bron Nowicki eight dollars for rent of house No. 839 Pulaski Street, for January, 1912.

F. G. LANG.

You owe Peter Smith nine dollars for rent. Pay him with a check on the Third National Bank where you have money.

SPELLING LESSON

receive	receipt	paid
received	bill	payment
owe	owed	day

LESSON 56

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

president	vote	become	serve
Congress	elect	laws	liquor
representatives	citizen	appoint	tax
senators	duties	composed	consists

READING LESSON

The head of the United States government is called the president. The president is elected by the voters of the United States and serves for four years. He is elected on Election Day in November, but does not become president until the following March. The president lives in the city of Washington.

The laws of the United States are made by Congress. Congress meets every year in Washington on the first Monday in December. Congress consists of two parts, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of men who are elected by the voters of the different states. Some states have more representatives than others. The representatives serve for two years.

The Senate is also composed of men who are elected by the people of the states. Each state has two senators. They serve six years.

The money that the United States needs is raised by Congress. This money is raised by taxes and duties. There is a tax on tobacco. There is another tax on liquor (beer, whisky, and wine). When you buy a paper of tobacco, you will see on it a blue stamp. You



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

will see another stamp on cigar boxes. These are United States stamps. The man who sold the tobacco bought the stamp, and when you buy it, you must pay for the stamp. That is a tax, and the money for it goes to the United States government.

A duty is money paid on things brought into the United States from some other country. When a farmer in Canada brings into New York a load of potatoes, he must pay a duty on his potatoes. If a man in New York city buys cloth in Germany and brings it to the United States, he must pay a duty on the cloth.

If you buy a suit of clothes made from that cloth, you must pay more for it than if there were no duty on it.

A "citizen" of the United States is a man, woman, or child who was born in the United States. Persons who come to the United States from some other country must live here for five years before they can become citizens.

WRITTEN LESSON

Write in your books the answers to these questions:

Who is the head of the United States government?

Who makes the laws of the United States?

How old must a man be before he votes?

How long must you live in the United States before you can vote?

SPELLING LESSON

ax	law	appoint
tax	saw	point
citizen	vote	pointed

LESSON 57

REVIEW ACTION AND READING LESSON FOR FOUR PUPILS

1. Please tell me the time.
2. What did he do?
3. He told us the time.
1. Hold up your book in your right hand.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is holding up his book in his right hand.
1. Put your book on the fourth desk.
2. What has he done?

3. He has put his book on the fourth desk.
1. Open the door and two windows.
2. What has he done?
3. He has opened the door and two windows.
1. Please shut the door and the windows.
2. What has he done?
3. He has shut the door and the windows.
1. Show me the first letter that you wrote in you book.
2. What has he done?
3. He has shown you the first letter in his book.
1. Please tell me the time.
2. What has he done?
3. He has told us the time.
1. Open your book and show me a check.
2. Tell me what he has done.
3. He has shown you a check.
1. Bring me your book and show me a bill.
2. Tell me what he did.
3. He brought you his book and showed you a bill.
1. What time is it?
2. Tell me what he did.
3. He told us the time.
1. Count up to twenty.
2. What has he done?
3. He has counted up to twenty.
1. Count from twenty to thirty.
2. Tell me what he has done.
3. He has counted from twenty to thirty.
1. Name the days of the week.
2. What did he do?
3. He named the days of the week.

1. Name the months of the year.
2. What did he do?
3. He named the months of the year.
1. What time is it?
2. What has he done?
3. He has told the time.
1. Tell me what state you live in.
2. What has he done?
3. He has named the state we live in.
1. Go to the map and find this state.
2. What did he do?
3. He showed us this state on the map.
1. Go to the map and find the city that you live in.
2. What has he done?
3. He has found this city on the map.
1. Count out one sheet of paper for each pupil.
2. What is he doing?
3. He is counting out a sheet of paper for each pupil.
1. Put one sheet of paper on each desk.
2. What is he doing now?
3. He is putting a sheet of paper on each desk.

WRITTEN LESSON

On this sheet of paper write the answers to these questions:

What is your name?
In what country were you born?
In what city or town were you born?
In what year did you come to the United States?
In what city are you living now?
On what street do you live?
Where do you work?

In what year were you born?
How old are you?
Why did you come to the United States?

LESSON 58

REVIEW OF WRITTEN LESSONS

Wanted: 150 men to work in South Dakota, harvesting wheat. Apply at office of Chicago and Northern Railway, 285 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Write a letter to the Chicago and Northern Railway Co., asking about the wages paid in South Dakota and how to go there.

You have bought a suit of clothes from Stanowitz and Baum, 164 Grand Street. You have forty dollars in the City Bank. Pay for your clothes with a check. The clothes cost thirteen dollars.

Stanowitz and Baum were to send your clothes to your house last Friday, but they have not sent them. Write them asking that they send your clothes to-morrow.

You want ten dollars. Write a check on the City Bank for that much money.

You are working in a shoe store. Mr. Amalfi buys from you a pair of shoes for $2.50, and two pairs of children's rubbers at thirty cents a pair. He pays for them and wants a bill. Write a bill and receipt it.

LESSON 59

HOW THE STATES AND CITIES ARE GOVERNED

Each state of the forty-eight states that make the United States is, in some ways, like an independent

country. The people of each state make their own laws and elect their own governor. They raise money by taxation to support their own government. Congress can make laws for the United States as a whole, but not for any single state. The president of the United States has no control over the laws of any state. The money raised by the people of any state by taxation belongs to the state, not to the United States. In every state there are men who work for the United States, such as the mail carrier who brings letters to you, and the men who work in the post offices, and many others. In every state, also, there are men who work for the state.

Every state is composed of "counties," some large and some small. At the head of the state is a "governor" who is elected by the citizens of the state. The laws of the state are made by the "legislature," which, like Congress, is composed of men elected by the voters of the state.

Cities have their own governments. The head of a city is called a "mayor." He is elected by the voters of the city. The laws of a city are made by a "council" composed of men elected by the voters of the city. This council raises by taxation the money that the city needs. A city needs much money to pay the people that work for it. A city needs policemen to keep order, firemen to put out fires, and teachers to teach the children. A city needs schools for the children, good streets and sidewalks, good water to drink, and sewers to keep it clean and healthy. All these cost money, and the money is raised by taxation.

We say that the United States is a free country. By this we mean that the people make their own laws, elect

their own officers, and lay their own taxes. If the governor of their state is not a good man, they can elect a better one at the next election. If they do not like the mayor of their city, they can choose another. If the taxes are too high, they can elect men to their council who will try to make the taxes less. We say that the government of the United States is a government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

When we say that we are "free," we do not mean that we can do anything we want to do. There are laws that the people have made and all of us must obey. The president of the United States or the governor of this state cannot make a man do anything that breaks a law that the people have made. Even they must obey the law. But every man must obey the law just as the president and the governor must obey it. And every man should obey the law of his own free will, because it is right to obey it, not because he must obey it.

LESSON 60

One of the national songs that every citizen of the United States should know is called, "The Star-spangled Banner." This song was written by Francis S. Key, during the War of 1812, between the United States and England. Mr. Key wrote it while he was watching English warships firing at an American fort near Baltimore. The song was written about the fight there and about the flag of the United States. The word "banner" means flag and "star-spangled" means covered with stars.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

1

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming —
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

2

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner; O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

3

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battles' confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

4

O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto — "In God is our trust,"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

VOCABULARY

This list of words used in the text comprises only those which cannot easily be explained by reference to the object named or, as in the case of verbs, prepositions, and some adjectives and adverbs, by action or gesture.

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
about	etwa / um	około, o / dokoła	presso	וועגן
across	über / hinüber	przez	a traverso	אויבער
after	nach	po	dopo, poi	נאך
again	wiederum / wieder / nochmals	znowu	di nuovo	ווידער
a great deal	viel, sehr viel	bardzo wiele	moltissimo	א סאך
a little	ein bischen	trochę, mało	un poco	א ביסעל
all	alle, alles	wszystko	tutto, -a	אלע
amount to	sich belaufen / betragen	wynosić suma	somma totale	באטראפט
another	ein anderes	inny	(un) altro, -a	איין אנדער
answer	antworten	odpowiedź	rispondere	ענטפערן
any	etwas / irgend ein	ktokolwiek	del / qualunque	——
anything	irgend etwas	cokolwiek	qualche cosa	עפעס
apply	bewerben / nachsuchen	zgłosić się	chiedere	נאכפרעגן
appoint	ernennen	mianować	nominare / eleggere / appuntare	באשטימען
are, is	bist, sind, ist	są, jest	sono, sei, è	זיינען. איז
ask	fragen	pytać się	domandare	פרעגן
author	Autor / Schriftsteller	autor	autore	ביכער שרייבער
bake	backen	piec	fare il pane	באקען
bank	Bank	bank	banca	באנק
bill (bank-bill)	Banknote	banknot	biglietto di banca	ביללעט
bar	Stange	sztaba	osteria	שטאנג
be (to be)	sein	być	essere	יין

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
beautiful	schön	piękny	bello, -a	שַׁיין
become	werden	stać się	divenire	וִוערֶן
before	vor	przed	prima	פְֿרִיעֶר
begin	anfangen / beginnen	zacząć	cominciare	אָנְפַאנְגֶן
belong	gehören / zugehören / angehören	należeć	appartenere	גֶעהערט
berry	Beere	jagoda	bacca	בֶּעֶרֶן
bill (account)	Rechnung	rachunek	conto	רֶעכְנונג
birthday	Geburtstag	dzień urodzenia	giorno di nascita	גֶעבוּרְטְסטָאג
boil	sieden / kochen	gotować	lessare / bollire	קָאכֶן
born	geboren	urodzony	nato, -a	גֶעבָּארֶן
bottom	Boden, Grund	dno	fondo	דָּנק
bread	Brot	chleb	pane	בְּרוֹיט
bridge	Brücke	most	ponte	בְּרִיק
bright	hell	jasny	brillante	לִיכְטִיג
bring	bringen	przyprowadzić (*person*) / przynieść (*thing*)	recare	בְּרִיינְגֶן
busy	geschäftig / beschäftigt	czynny, pilny	affacendato	פַֿארְנוּמֶן
buy	kaufen	kupić	comprare	קוֹיפֶן
by	an, bei, neben	przy	per, da	פַֿארְבַּיי
can	können	może	potere	קֶענֶן
carry	führen, tragen	nieść	portare	טְרָאגֶן
cattle	Rindvieh	bydło	bestiame	בְּהֵמוֹת
cheap	billig / wohlfeil	tani	a buon mercato	בִּילִיג
cherry	Kirsche	wiśnia	ciriegia *or* ciliegia *or* cerasa	קִירְשֶׁן
child	Kind	dziecko	bambino	קִינְד
citizen	Buerger	obywatel	cittadino	בִּירְגֶער
city	Stadt	miasto	citta	שְׁטָאט
clean	rein	czysty	puro, netto	ריין
climate	Klima / Himmelsstrich	klimat	clima	קלִימָאט

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
cold	kalt	zimny (*cool*)	frigido	קאַלט
come	kommen	przyjść	venire	קומען
cost	kosten	kosztować (*vb.*) koszt (*noun*)	costare	קאָסטען
count	zählen	liczyć	contare	צײַלן
country	Land	kraj	campagna paese	לאַנד
dear	teuer	kosztowny, drogi	caro, -a	טײַער
deposit	einzahlen anvertrauen	depozyt	depositare	אַוועק לײגן
die	sterben	umrzeć	morire	שטאַרבן
different	verschieden anders	różny, inny	differente	פֿאַרשידענע
dig	graben	kopać	zappare vangare	גראָבן
drive	treiben	powozić	ficcare guidare	טרײַבן
dry	trocken	suchy	secco, -a	טרוקן
each	jeder	każdy	ciascheduno ciascuno	יעדער
earn	verdienen erwerben	zarabiać	guadagnare lucrare	פֿאַרדינען
earth	Erde	ziemia	terra, suolo	ערד
east	Ost(en) östlich	wschód	levante, est	מזרח
eat	essen	jeść	mangiare	עסן
egg	Ei	jaje	uovo	אַיי
elect	erwählen	wybrać	eletto	אויסקלייבן
empty	leer	próżny	voto	פוסט
evening	Abend	wieczór	sera	אָבנד
every	jede jeder jedes	każdy	ogni	יעדער
factory	Faktorei Fabrik	fabryka	fabbrica	פֿאַבריק
fall (to fall)	fallen	spadać	cadere cascare	פֿאַלן
fall (autumn)	Herbst	jesień	autunno	הערבסט
farm, *n.* & *v.*	Bauerngut pachten Pachtgut	rola	podere campo	לאנד

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
farmer	Bauer / Landwirt	rolnik	agricoltore / contadino	ערד ארבייטער
fast	schnell	prędko	rapido	גיך
fasten	befestigen / zusammenfügen / festmachen	przymocować	attacare	צושטיקען
fat	fett	tłusty	grasso	פעט
father	Vater	ojciec	padre / genitore	פאטער
feel	fühlen	czuć	tatto	פילען
field	Feld	pole	campagna	פעלד
fire	Feuer	ogień	fuoco	פייער
fish	Fisch	ryba	pesce	פיש
flat	flach / platt, eben	płaski	piatto	פלאך
flour	Mehl	mąka	farina	מ.ל
flower	Blume	kwiat	fiore	בלום
for	anstatt, um / für	dla	per	פאר
free	frei	wolny, darmo	libero, -a	פרייי
freedom	Freiheit	wolność	libertà	פרייהייט
freeze	frieren / gefrieren	marznąć	gelare	פריירן
frost	Frost / Reif	mróz	gelata	פראסט
fruit	Frucht	owoc	frutto	פרוכט
full	voll	pełny	colmo, pieno	פול
furnace	Schmelzofen / Heizofen	piec do topienia kruszców	forno	פאלך אייזען
future	künftig	przyszły	futuro	צוקונפט
girl	Mädchen	dziewczyna	ragazza	מיידעל
give	geben	dać	dare	געבען
go	gehen	pójść, iść	andare	נייען
God	Gott	Bóg	Dio	גאט
good	gut	dobry	buon	גוט
good-bye	lebt wohl	bywaj zdrów	addio	אדיע
good evening	guten Abend	dobry wieczór	buona sera	גוט אבענד
good morning	guten Morgen	dzień dobry	buon giorno	גוט מארגען
govern	regieren	rządzić	governare	רעגירען

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
government	Regierung	rząd	governo	רעגירונג
grape	Traube	winogrono	uva	ווײנטרויבן
grass	Gras	trawa	erba	גראז
great	gross	wielki	grande	גרויס
grind	mahlen	mleć	macinare	צוטאלן
ground	Erde, Grund / Boden	grunt	suolo	ערד
grow	wachsen	rosnąć	crescere	וואקסן
hard	hart	twardy	duro	האַרט
harvest	Ernte	żniwo	raccolta	
he	er	on	egli	ער
healthy	gesund	zdrów	sano	געזונד
here	hier	tu	qui	דא
high	hoch	wysoki	alto, -a	הויך
holiday	Feiertag	święto	giorno di festa	יום טוב
hollow	hohl	zapadły	cavo	הויל
hot	heiss	gorący	far caldo	הייס
hour	Stunde	godzina	ora	שטונדע
ice	Eis	lód	ghiaccio, gelo	אייז
interest	Interesse / Zinsen	procent / interesować	interesse	אינטערעס
it	es	to, ono	ció	עס
kill	töten / schlachten	zabić	uccidere / macellare	האַרגענען
know	wissen, kennen	umieć, znać	conoscere	וויסען
lake	See	jezioro	lago	טייך
large	gross	wielki	grande, largo	גרויס
law	Gesetz	prawo	legge	געזעץ
less	weniger	mniej	minore / inferiore	ווייניגער
level	eben	równy	livello	פלאך
liberty	Freiheit	wolność	libertà	פרייהייט
lightning	Blitz	błyskawica	lampo, baleno	בליץ
like (to do, &c.)	gern (tun, etc.)	lubić	amare	ליב האבן
like (similar)	gleich wie	podobny	da, come / tale, quale	גלייך
liquor	geistiges Getränk / Liqueur / Likör	trunek	liquore	געטראנק

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
long	lang	długi	lungo	לאַנג
look	schauen sehen, blicken	patrzeć	osservare	קוקן
low	niedrig	nizki	basso	נידריג
machine	Maschine	machina	machina	מאשין
many	viel	wiele	molte, molti	א סאך
market	Markt	targ	mercato	מארק
meal	Mahlzeit	jedzenie	pasto	מאלצייט
meet	treffen	spotkać	incontrare	טרעפן
melt	schmelzen	topić	liquefare	קסלצן
middle	Mitte	środek	mezzo	מישן
might	Gewalt	siła	forza	קראפט
mill	Mühle	młyn	mulino	מיל
miller	Müller	młynarz	mulinaro mugnaio	מילער
mine (coal-mine)	Mine Bergwerk Grube	kopalnia	miniera	מינע
mix	mischen	mieszać	mischiare	מישן
morning	Morgen	rano	mattina, -o	מארגן
mortar	Mörtel	wapno i piasek	calcina	קאלך
mountain	Berg	góra	montagna	בארג
much	viel	wiele	molto	פיל
must	müssen	musieć	bisogna	מוז
nearly	beinahe	blizko	presso	באלד
need	bedürfen	potrzebować	avere bisogno	נויט
north	nördlich Norden	północ	nord settentrione	נארד
nothing	nichts	nic	niente	נישט
now	nun, jetzt	teraz	adesso	יעצט
obey	gehorchen	być posłusznym	ubbidire obbedire	פאלגן
office	Comptoir Geschäftsstube	urząd	ufficio	אפיס
officer	Beamter	urzędnik	officiale	אפיציר
old	alt	stary	vecchio	לט
only	nur, allein	tylko	soltanto solamente	נאר
other	anders anderer	inny	altro	אנדער

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
oven	Backofen Ofen	piec, piekarski	forno	אָק אוֹיוֶן
over	über herüber hinüber	nad	sopra	אִיבֶּער
owe	schuldig sein verpflichtet sein	być winnym	dovere	שׁוּלְדִיג
pair	Paar	para	paio	פָּאר
past	vorbei	przeszły	passato	פֶּאַרבַּיי
pay	bezahlen	płacić	pagare	בֶּעצָאלֶען
payment	Bezahlung	zapłata	pagamento	בֶּעצָאלוּנג
peach	Pfirsich	brzoskwinia	pèsca	
people	Leute	lud	popolo	לַיִט
perfect (tense)	Perfectum	czas przeszły dokonany	perfetto	גֶעעֶנדִיגְט
pickax	Spitzhammer	motyka	zappa	אַ הַאק
pig	Schwein	prosię	maiale, porco	חֲזִיר
pilgrim	Pilger	pielgrzym	pellegrino	וַואנְדֶערֶר
plain	Ebene	równina	pianura	אַיינְפָּאך
pleasant	angenehm gefällig	przyjemny	ameno	אַנְגֶענֶעם
polite	höflich	grzeczny	educato pulito	הֶעפְלִיך
poor	arm	ubogi	povero	אָרְעֶם
post-office	Postamt	poczta	ufficio Postale ufficio della posta	פָּאסְט
present (tense)	Praesens	czas teraźniejszy	tempo presente	יֶעצְטִיגֶע
pride	Stolz	pycha	pregiarsi	שְׁטָאלְץ
product	Erzeugnis	produkt	prodotto	
protect	beschützen	bronić	proteggire	בֶּעשִׁיצֶען
pull	ziehen	ciągnąć	tirare	שְׁלֶעפֶּען
railway	Eisenbahn	droga żelazna	strada ferrata	אִייזֶענבַּאן
rain	Regen	deszcz	pioggia	רֶעגֶן
raise	aufheben heben aufrichten	uprawiać podnieść	coltivare (piante)	הַעבֶּען
read	lesen	czytać	leggere	לֶעזֶען
receive	empfangen erhalten	przyjąć	ricevere	עֶרהַאלְטֶען

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
rent	Miete, Zins	komorne	pigione	רִינְגֶען
repair	ausbessern / repariren	naprawić	riparo	פֶּעְרִיקֶעֶן
ride	fahren	jechać	andare a cavallo	פָאהֶרְען
river	Fluss	rzeka	riviera, fiume	סַייִד
roast	braten, rösten	pieczeń	arrostire	בְּרָאטֶען
run	laufen	biegać	correre	לוֹיפֶען
sail	segeln	żagiel	navigare	זֵעגְלֶן
salt	Salz	sól	sale	זַאלְץ
same	derselbe	samo	medesimo	זָעלְבֶּע
sand	Sand	piasek	arena	זַאמד
save	retten, sparen	oszczędzić	risparmiare	שְׁפָּארֶען
seasons	Jahreszeiten	pory roku (*pl.*)	stagione	יָארְצַייטֶען
send	schicken / senden	posłać	spedire	שִׁיקֶען
sell	verkaufen	sprzedać	vendere	פֶּערְקוֹיפֶען
serve	dienen	służyć	essere in servizio	דִינֶען
she	sie	ona	ella, essa	זִי
sheep	Schaf	owca, owce (*both sg. & pl.*)	pecora	שָׁעְפָּסֶען
ship	Schiff	okręt	nave	שִׁיף
shop	Laden / Werkstatt	sklep	bottega	קרָאם
short	kurz	krótki	corto	קוּרץ
show	zeigen	okazać	mostrare	צֵייגֶען
sing	singen	śpiewać	cantare	זִינְגֶען
small	klein	mały	piccina, -o / piccolo, -a	קְלֵיין
smoke (tobacco)	rauchen	palić tytoń	fumar (del) tabacco	רוֹיכֶען
snow	Schnee	śnieg	neve	שְׁנֵיי
sometimes	zuweilen	czasem	qualche volta	מַאנְכְמָאל
south	Süden / südlich	południe	sud	זִידֶן
speak	sprechen	mówić	parlare	רֶעדֶן
spend	ausgeben	trwonić	spendare	אוֹיסְגֶעבֶּען
spring (of year)	Frühling	wiosna	primavera	פְּרִילִינג

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
stay	bleiben	zostać	fermarsi	בלייבן
steamship	Dampfer	statek parowy	battello a vapore	דאמפפער
stone	Stein	kamień	pietra	שטיין
stove	Ofen	piec	stufa	אייזן
sugar	Zucker	cukier	zucchero	צוקער
summer	Sommer	ato	estate	זומער
sun	Sonne	słońce	sole	זון
support	unterstützen, ertragen, erhalten	wspierać	sostenersi	אונטערהאלטן
tax	Steuer, Abgabe	podatek	tassare	אבגאבע
taxation	Steuer, Schatzung, Besteuerung	podatkowanie	tassa	צינזן
teacher	Lehrer	nauczyciel	maestro, -a	לערער
tell	sagen, erzählen	powiedzieć	dire	זאגן
then	dann	potem	allora	דען
there	da, dort	tam	li, la	דא
they	sie	oni, one	eglino, essi	זיי
thick	dick	gęsty, gruby	spesso	ריק
thing	Ding	rzecz	cosa	זאך
thresh	dreschen	młócić	trebbiare	דרעשען
thunder	Donner	grzmot	tuono	דונער
together	zusammen	razem	insieme	צוזאמען
tool	Werkzeug	narzędzie	ordigno	ווערקצייג
us	uns	nam, nas	noi	אונז
use	gebrauchen	używać	usare	געברויכן
vegetable	Pflanze, Gemüse	warzywa	vegetale	פלאנץ
very	sehr	bardzo	molto	זייער
vine	Rebe, Ranke	winna, latorośl	vite	
vote	wählen	głosować	dare il suo voto, votare	וועהלן
wages	Lohn, Gehalt	zarobek	salario	געהאלט
wagon	Wagen	fura (load), wóz	carro	וואגן

English	German	Polish	Italian	Yiddish
want	bedürfen / wünschen	chcieć	mancare	וויִלן
war	Krieg	wojna	guerra	קריג
warm	warm	ciepły	caldo	וואַרעם
we	wir	my	noi	מיר
wear	tragen	nosić	indossare	טראָגן
weather	Wetter	pogoda	tempo	וועטער
weigh	wiegen	ważyć	pesare	וועגן
west	Westen / westlich	zachód	occidente / ovest	וועסט
what	was	co	che, come	וואס
wheat	Weizen	pszenica	grano	ווייץ
when	als, wann	kiedy, gdy	quando	ווען
where	wo	gdzie	dove	וואו
why	warum	dla czego	perche	פארוואס
wind	Wind	wiatr	vento	ווינד
winter	Winter	zima	inverno	ווינטער
wish	wünschen	życzyć	mancare / desiderare	ווינשן
woman	Frau	kobieta	donna	פרוי
you	Sie, du	ty, wy (*sg. & pl.*)	voi	איר־אי
young	jung	młody	giovane	יונג

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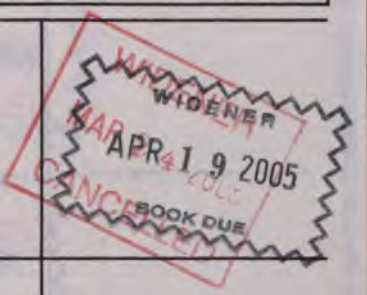


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